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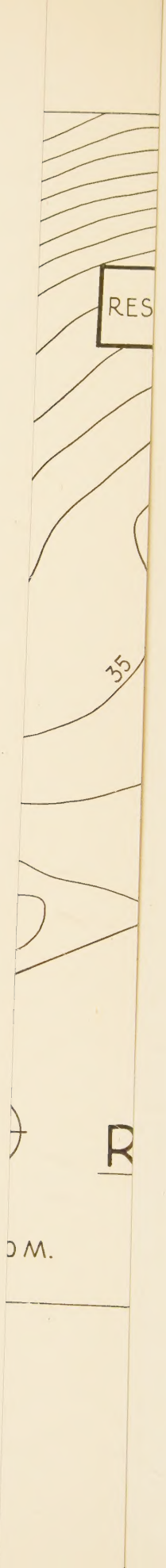
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EXCAVATIONS AT RĀS EL 'AIN

THE tell of Rās el 'Ain, situated at the head of the springs which form the Yarqōn or 'Auja River, has been partly acquired by the Government for the projected Jerusalem water supply.

In connexion with this scheme a number of test pits were sunk and later a wider area, namely, 42 × 18·10 m., was excavated to a depth of 4–6 m. on the north-east slope of the mound for the foundations of a reservoir. I attended the excavations of pits Nos. 15 and 16 shown on the plan (Fig. 1), and supervised as well the digging operations on the reservoir site in order to record the position and level of objects recovered. The majority of the objects, chiefly pottery, were recovered from the area within the city wall (see plan and section of the reservoir, Fig. 2).[1] A detailed study of the pottery is given on pp. 113–26.

It became evident from the excavation of pits 15 and 16 that the periods of the Iron Age, as well as the Late Bronze Age, were entirely unrepresented. The excavation at the reservoir site showed no evidence of occupation later than the Early and Middle Bronze. The lowest stratum in the reservoir contained the city wall and began at *c.* 1 m. from the bottom of the reservoir (see section and stratifications, Fig. 2, Pls. LXI–LXIII). Below this stratum is black virgin soil. The wall crossed the reservoir diagonally (NE. and SW.) and may be seen in section (see Pls. LXI–LXIII). It was constructed 2·5 m. wide, at the bend it is 3·5 m. wide, of uniformly hewn rubble of fair size (see Pl. LXIII, 2). Outside the reservoir area it is almost level with the surface. Within the reservoir it was less than a metre high and appeared to have been repaired at subsequent times with brick-work. A strong brick wall about 4 m. thick was traced for *c.* 13 m. on the line of the stone wall at a generally higher level. The bricks were laid with a brown mortar (see Pl. LXIII, 2). The city wall representing the earliest phase of occupation may be dated by the pottery from the lowest level of the wall.

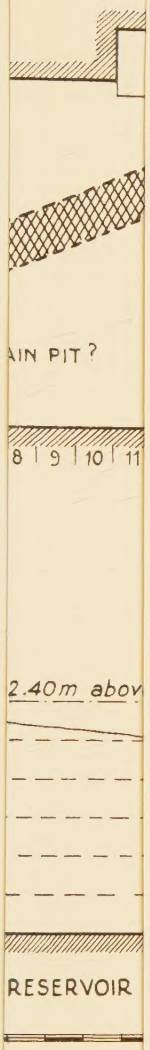
In the third metre at III, h/i–6 was unearthed a funnel-shaped basin, possibly a grain pit, both wall and floor constructed of thin slabs and laid on a bedding of rubble and cobble stones (see Pl. LXIII, 3). It was roughly circular, 1·4 m. in diameter, from 20 to 35 cm. high, and the slabs were 5–7 cm. thick.

[1] The plan is divided into metre squares, the vertical and horizontal rows being marked with numbers and letters. The section is divided into six horizontal metre stages marked with Roman numerals, the latter showing the depth from a datum level corresponding to the highest point of the excavation.

An Egyptian scarab, dated by Mr. A. Rowe to the XIIIth Dynasty, was found in pit 15 at 4·2 m. from the surface.

Both reservoir and pit 15 lie at the beginning of the slope of the mound, 60 m. distant from each other, the former on contour line 32 m. above sea-level, the pit being hardly half a metre higher. The scarab offers therefore a convenient criterion for the dating of the reservoir pottery found at a corresponding depth.

J. Ory.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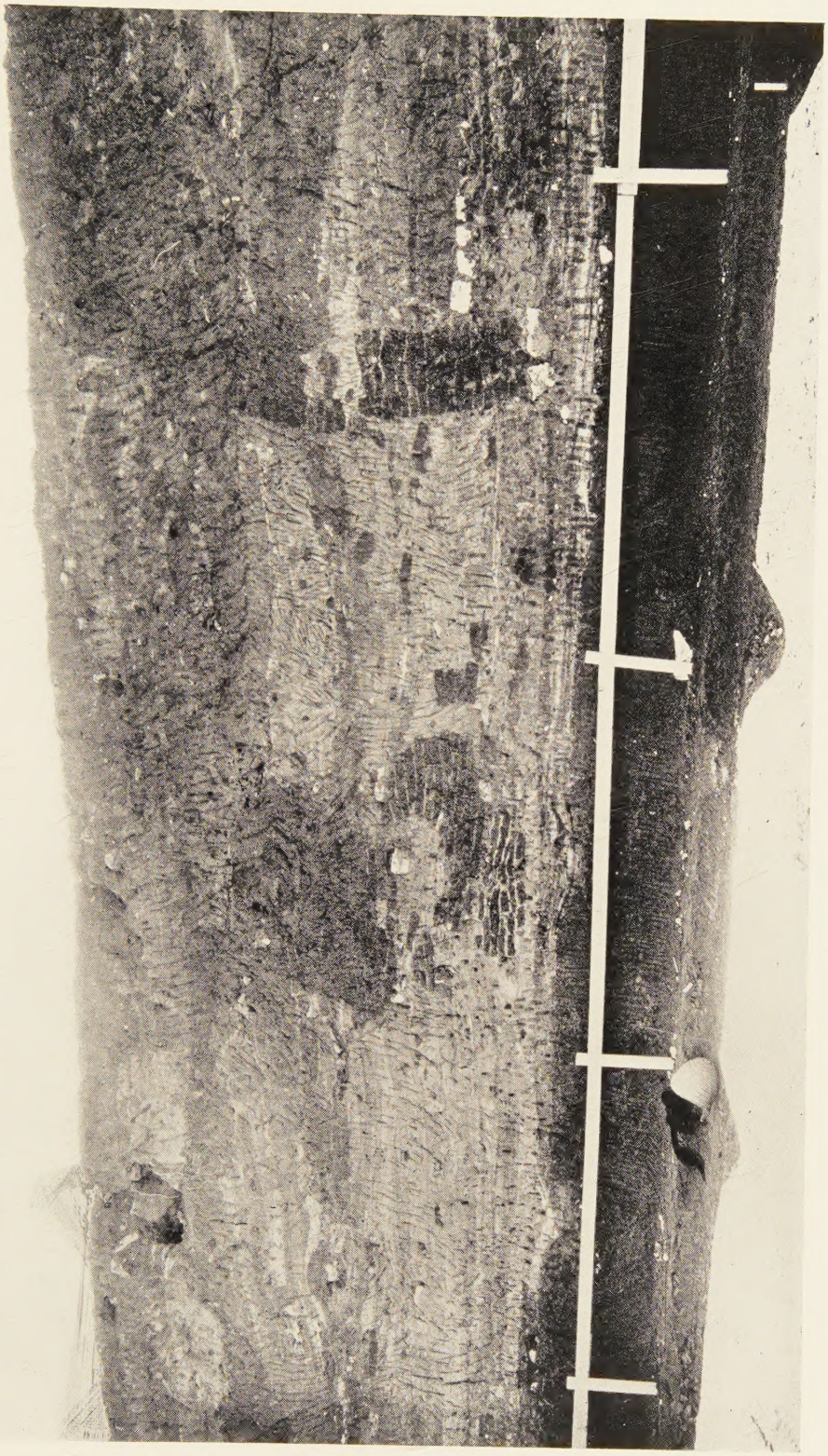


RĀS EL 'AIN RESERVOIR. STRATIFICATION, LOOKING SOUTH

1. Stratification, looking north

2. City wall

3. Grain pit

RĀS EL 'AIN RESERVOIR

POTTERY FROM RĀS EL 'AIN[1]

Some new E.B. types

DURING the excavations by the Public Works Department of a reservoir and other necessities for the projected Jerusalem water supply in the tell at Rās el 'Ain, November 1934–January 1935, and again in April 1935, supervision was exercised by Mr. Ory, Inspector of the Department of Antiquities,[2] and, as far as was possible in the circumstances, the antiquities found were preserved and a record of their provenance kept. The area excavated, mainly consisting of that for a reservoir, comprises a section of the tell near the north end. It is considered to be unstratified, as far as observation of structural remains, floor levels, or other sealed deposits is concerned; but the position and depth (in metre levels) of the bulk of the pottery and other objects found was recorded. A study of the pottery itself shows that the efforts made, against considerable odds, to preserve something of the evidence were not entirely without result. It falls almost entirely into two periods, Early and Middle Bronze, and an examination of types from different depths gives the following result:

Metres	
1 (= surface)	E.B. and M.B. mixed.
2 and 3	Almost entirely M.B.
4	Mixed.
5	Entirely E.B.

There is nothing remarkable in the mixture from the upper metre, as sherds of very diverse periods can be picked up on the surface at Rās el 'Ain, including E.B., M.B., Hellenistic, Roman (with terra sigillata, of which a new form for Palestine is here published—No. 85, below), Byzantine, and Medieval Arabic. The results from the lower levels are satisfactory enough considering that this was no archaeological excavation, but merely the rescue of a few crumbs of history from the steam-shovel.

It might appear from the material here published that the M.B. ware predominated, though in fact there was as much, or even more, in amount, of E.B. ware, but this was in such poor condition that it was much less easy to restore the often tiny fragments, or even to classify some of them with any accuracy. The M.B. ware, being of a more durable character, has not suffered

[1] The writer of the present article is very deeply indebted to the enthusiastic industry of Mrs. G. M. Crowfoot, who sorted and studied the pottery at the Museum, with the help of Dr. I. Ben Dor, whose wide knowledge of the comparative material, especially from Tell Beit Mirsim, has contributed greatly. [2] Whose account of his observations accompanies this article, pp. 111–12.

so much from the dampness of the site. Of whatever period, the Rās el 'Ain ware tends to burn to a good red, an indication that the clay was of excellent quality; in addition, the fragments of ochre found which had been used for the slip are of an unusually bright colour.

The pieces from both periods include some of special interest, but the E.B. ware is not so easy to place as the M.B. ware. This is partly because the study of the E.B. period is not yet so advanced as to give very definite classifications, and partly because among the small number of types recovered we seem to have a wide range from early to late in the period. Probably the earliest piece is the finely burnished No. 63, a spouted vessel which strongly resembles the Megiddo 'teapot' No. 23A (E.B. I)[1] in shape. Professor Garstang agrees on this point, but considers that the ware and burnish of our piece appear to be later than that of the Megiddo forms, more resembling that of forms in Jericho, Tomb A, of E.B. III.[2] Other differences noted are that our pot is smaller, 0·17 m. in height compared to 0·22 m., and the rudimentary ledge handles are less well defined. Fragments from other spouted vessels were also found, in coarse ware; the spouts are of the short cylindrical later type, probably E.B. III. The burnished pot with small loop handles, No. 71, is again an E.B. type with affinities to some of the Gezer cave bottles.

Among the bowl types the most interesting is No. 9, with one pierced lug handle, suggestive of suspension on a wall. This bowl in shape, size, and character of burnish exactly resembles one from Gezer found by Mr. Rowe[3] and dated by him to E.B. I, but in ware the Gezer bowl is far more characteristically early. Another similar one from Jericho is referred to E.B. II by Professor Garstang.[4] The Rās el 'Ain bowl may be of this period or later still.

The shallow bowls like No. 11, of which several fragments were found, have also one lug handle, and are near No. 9 in shape, but are totally different in ware. The same difficulty occurs over the bowl fragment No. 66, a very early shape but in a hard red ware.

A bowl (No. 58),[5] with another finely burnished bowl fragment having a similar rim, resembles types from Tomb A, Jericho, of E.B. III;[6] and the tiny jugs with red lattice-work pattern (Nos. 70 and 86[5]) are probably of the same period.[7]

[1] Cf. Engberg and Shipton, *The Early Pottery of Megiddo*, p. 20, Fig. 6, 23 A. Stages VII–IV.

[2] Albright now inclines to a still earlier date for Tomb A, i.e. 'between the XXV and XXIII century B.C.' (*BASOR*, 56 (Dec. 1934), p. 4, n. 1).

[3] A. Rowe, *The 1934 Excavations at Gezer*, *PEFQSt.*, Jan. 1935, Pl. III, lowest figure.

[4] Jericho 1935 (unpublished); also Sellin and Watzinger, *Jericho* (a fragment), Fig. 87, p. 101.

[5] Not illustrated.

[6] *AAA*, Vol. XIX, Pl. IV, No. 340.

[7] *Op. cit.*, Pl. I, 23, 24; Sellin and Watzinger, *Jericho*, p. 100, Fig. 83.

No. 20, a small deep bowl with a hole pierced through the centre of the base, has early parallels from Jericho,[1] Tell ed Duweir,[2] and et Tell (Ai).[3] It is possible that these pierced bowls had a ritual purpose, like the large amphorae of the Geometric Age in Greece, used as funnels through which to pour libations to the soul within the tomb on which they stood. Much more probable, however, seems the simple explanation that they were intended for one of the various everyday tasks for which it is convenient to allow the liquid, till then retained by a cork or plug, to run out through the base of the vessel. The need for such an apparatus must have made itself felt at an early date, and this form of the bowl with pierced base became one of the accepted ways of providing it. No ritual purpose need be called in to aid explanation.

Many fragments from hole-mouth jars were found, with rims in a variety of shapes, plain, thickened, furrowed on the top, or with a ridge outside; the only two recoverable shapes, of which No. 72 is one, have plain rims. No wavy ledge handles were found and no true envelopes, but there were pushed up, indented, and broad plain ones.

The store jar, No. 73, has been restored with neck and a rim turning out from rims found with other fragments of bases similar to No. 73. This makes it comparable with a jar from Jericho[4] which it also closely resembles in the class and position of the two bands of relief rope decoration. In the Rās el 'Ain jar the ends of the bands overlap, recalling the spiral winding of the rope sometimes used by primitive potters to support large vessels in the drying. Two knobs on the junction of neck with shoulder are also found on a fragment of neck from Jericho.[5] The rope decoration is finger pressed but not indented, and in this resembles Macalister's 'wave moulding' found on hole-mouth jars at Gezer,[6] but the proportions of the jar make it impossible to restore it as hole-mouth. This assertion is based on the ratio between the rim diameter and the height of some other hole-mouth jars. The ratio of the Megiddo jars is 1:3 and 1:2·5, of the Jericho jar 1:2·6, of the jar in Bliss-Macalister 1:2·1, while our jar would have a ratio of at least 1:3·3. Considering the fact that the rim is broken away and might have been even higher, we might get a still higher ratio, unusual in hole-mouth jars, which, as Dr. Albright says, are usually much shallower than the jars with flaring rim.[7] This jar then, as well as the bulk of the E.B. ware, appears to belong to E.B. III,

[1] Tomb A, Jericho I: Garstang, *AAA*, Vol. XIX, Pl. IV, No. 6; Pl. VII, No. 15 (smaller).
[2] Tell ed Duweir, *PEFQSt.*, Oct. 1934, Pl. II, Fig. 2, 'Pottery from Early Copper Age Burials'.
[3] Unpublished.
[4] Sellin and Watzinger, *Jericho*, Pl. 20, A. 2b.
[5] *Ibid.*, p. 109, Fig. 95.
[6] *The Excavation of Gezer*, Vol. I, p. 110 and Pl. XXIX, Fig. 2.
[7] *TBM*, Vol. I (*AASOR*, XII), p. 5.

but some of the pieces, e.g. Nos. 63, 71, must either be placed earlier, or considered as preserving very primitive traits. In view of the obscurities in our existing knowledge of E.B., this is the most that can be said at present.

The M.B. ware is much easier to place because for several types, carinated bowls, jars, and juglets, we have a perfect parallel in the pottery of levels G–F at Tell Beit Mirsim, down to minute details of form and decoration. This was pointed out by Dr. Albright on seeing the first pottery brought up from the reservoir at Rās el 'Ain, and still more examples came up later. G–F ware is now classified in Tell Beit Mirsim II as an early phase of M.B. II[1] with the same dating as in Vol. I, i.e. nineteenth to eighteenth century. This leaves us with a big gap between our M.B. and our E.B. ware, however late in the period we put the latter. The M.B. I pottery of Tell Beit Mirsim, with its thin creamy and grey ware, band-combed decoration, caliciform vases, and flat-based ovoid store jars[2] is entirely missing; we found no single sherd resembling it at all.

Comparison of the Rās el 'Ain M.B. ware with that of G–F (Tell Beit Mirsim).

Our carinated bowls (Nos. 1, 2, 3[3], 5[3], 6[3], 64, 65, and many fragments) are of the first importance in this comparison. They have flat or disc bases, rims turning out and often grooved, and the body is finely wheel combed and burnished, sometimes horizontally, on the wheel, and sometimes vertically, by hand, over base as well as body. Dr. Albright says of his G–F bowls, 'the great majority of carinated bowls belonging to this period are wheel made, have reddish slip, highly burnished, and have a flat or disc base and a grooved rim or slip; Pl. 22: 26, 7 with parallel strokes of dark red burnishing illustrate another common peculiarity not found in later periods, that of burnishing the disc bases'. The combination of combing with the burnishing is also present. 'No. 3 exhibits a combination of horizontal combing (on the wheel) with vertical burnishing on a red slip (hand-made)' (*TBM*, Vol. I, p. 14). This is not recorded for the latter part of M.B. II; the carinate bowls of D have little slip or burnish (p. 22). The comparison between our carinate bowls and those of G–F (Tell Beit Mirsim) is, therefore, exact.

The second chief peculiarity of G–F ware, painting over a white wash, is not so certainly present. There were traces of white wash on some of the jars, including those with loop handles, but no painting was found except on jar No. 29 (a form like No. 51 or the smaller No. 24, but with neck broken

[1] *TBM*, Vol. II (*AASOR*, XIII), p. 68.
[2] Perhaps better called E.B. IV or E.M.B.
[3] Not all published here. Cf. p. 120, n. 1.

away) which has black lines painted horizontally in two groups round the body over a white wash. Some sherds found were painted with red and black bands, more like E.I. than M.B. work.

Another characteristic of G–F ware, which continues also to the latter part of M.B. II (= D of Tell Beit Mirsim) is very fine wheel combing, mentioned already as on our carinate bowls, and present also on our jars, both large and small, and on various bowls, burnished or not. At the present day in Palestine a shallow ribbing is made on the shoulders of water jars (e.g. at Jeba' near Sabasṭyā) by pressing the finger against the pot as it revolves; a finger rib is obtained by using the finger nail, but still coarse compared with the M.B. combing. This was probably obtained by holding some fine implement, maybe a comb with very fine teeth, against the pot while on the wheel. Some sherds examined had 8–12 lines to the centimetre. It is strange that people who put so much work into combing their pots should have had so little pleasure in the look of their handiwork, and so frequently proceeded to all but obliterate it by smearing with slip and burnishing over it. In one case the fine wheel combing on a fragmentary red jar like No. 23 was entirely hidden by a thick plaster of white wash.

Jars

We have also another type peculiar to G–F in our jar rims like No. 30. They are similar to rims of jars shown on Pl. 22, Nos. 16–17, 20–22 (*TBM*, II), of which it is said: 'The narrow ridge coming to a point below the lip, is most characteristic of G–F and never seems to occur elsewhere on our site' (p. 71). None of these jars were complete at Tell Beit Mirsim, the upper part only of one (painted) is figured on Pl. 4, Fig. 13. There was the same difficulty over the Rās el 'Ain jars. Many fragments came up together with loop handles, oval in section and thickened at the base, typical of M.B. II, and body pieces rounded to a small flattish base, but all in a fragmentary state. It has only been possible to restore one of these, the jar No. 75, and that a poor specimen with the rim differing from the type, but near enough to make it probable that the rest of the jars were similar in having loop handles and small bases.

Cooking-Pots

It is possible that some of the many flat bases which have been classed with the E.B. ware may really belong to M.B. cooking-pots, although we have none of their rims. The only cooking-pot rims found, No. 33, were of a slightly later period = D of Tell Beit Mirsim.

Juglets and Flasks

The large burnished dipper flask, No. 25, has a small flat base, as have other fragmentary ones. This makes them comparable to the G–F 'elongated ovoid jugs with a loop handle and a small flat base'. Dr. Albright says, 'the type appears rarely in Palestine' (*TBM*, Vol. II, p. 73), and there is no example among juglets in the *Corpus of Palestinian Pottery* (Duncan).

This concludes the list of comparisons between Rās el 'Ain pottery and that of G–F of Tell Beit Mirsim. A comparison was also made by Dr. Albright between certain of his G–F ware, e.g. the carinated bowls, the juglet with flat base, and the jars with sharply ridged rims, and pottery from the Courtyard Cemetery at Tell 'Ajjūl;[1] and Sir Flinders Petrie very kindly examined the Rās el 'Ain ware to see if he could recognize any of his types, but he did not support Dr. Albright's comparison, mainly on grounds of ware and treatment. The carinated bowls of Tell 'Ajjūl, he told us, have no combing or burnishing, the juglets are not burnished and the jar rims differ in detail. We may say then that at present Rās el 'Ain is the only site which has given pottery exactly similar to the G–F ware.[2]

Other vessels found which we class as M.B. II because of their resemblance in ware and treatment to those more certainly identified as such are the bowls Nos. 7, 14, 15, 18, 21; the beautiful 'trumpet' neck vase, No. 74, wheel combed and burnished, for which we can find no parallel; and a group of jars with no handles, often wheel combed, sometimes covered with white or yellowish wash, and with convex bases. Two small ones are figured, Nos. 22, 23. These jars are not known at Tell Beit Mirsim or, as far as we can find, anywhere else in Palestine, except for one from Gezer,[3] and that is smaller and of different ware (white with grits) and was found, moreover, in a Philistine grave. A very tentative suggestion might be made for them (as indeed Dr. Albright has already done for the carinated bowls) that they might have affinity with Syrian types at Mishrife-Qatna. Many handleless jars were found there but the drawings and description are not clear enough to make any comparison certain. Another handleless form from M.B. II is the store jar No. 68 with incised rope ornament. The jar rim No. 32 is probably of M.B. II and also the juglet No. 69.

There are in addition some pieces which may be either M.B. II or L.B. I.

[1] Petrie, *Ancient Gaza II*, Pl. XXVIII, Nos. 25 E4, G5, S and 28 P3, 5; Pl. XXX, No. 35, Pl. XXXII, No. 43 E4.

[2] Add now, Jericho: Cf. Albright, *JPOS*, XV, 1935, p. 233; and 'Atlīt: cf. *QDAP*, III, pp. 146–7 and Pl. LVIII, 2 and 3.

[3] Macalister, *Gezer*, Vol. I, Fig. 158, 3.

The most interesting is the incomplete jug No. 50, with decoration of groups of black and red painted lines in a metope arrangement.[1] This suggests the beginning of L.B., of which period it would thus be the sole representative, but so far we have found no other exactly like it. Some fragments of collar-neck juglets (Nos. 36, 37), or a bowl fragment (No. 38) are M.B. II.[2] A fragment with lug handle (No. 34)[3] may possibly be E.B. It is interesting because the interior shows that it was built up in a 'sausage' or 'corkscrew' technique, i.e. by winding a strip of clay round and round upon itself. Generally such building up cannot be recognized in a finished pot, as it is smoothed away during the working, but here the interior was not tidied up, and the small rolls remain, showing distinctly how the pot wall was constructed.

In loose association with the pottery a scarab of the XIIIth Dynasty was found. This agrees well with a M.B. II date for the pottery resembling the Tell Beit Mirsim G–F ware. There were also the usual querns, grinders, and rubbers, together with a considerable quantity of flints. As the sub-joined description by Miss J. Crowfoot indicates,[4] these are mostly Cananean sickle blades, showing no development through the different levels, with the addition of two fan scrapers.

[1] More lines in red, not shown on the drawing, appeared on the shoulder after cleaning.

[2] Parallels occur at Jericho: Garstang, *AAA*, XXI, Pl. XXI, 9, Pl. XXIV, 21, and one in the Museum, No. I, 10091.

[3] Cf. p. 120.

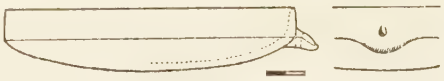
[4] "No difference can be distinguished between the flint implements occurring at different levels of the tell. The materials used are fine-grained brown flint and, less frequently, light coloured chert. Sickle-blades are numerous; they are blade sections, broken from the typical Cananean blades, with a broad band of lustre along one or both sides. A number have a finely denticulated cutting edge. Only two are abruptly retouched along the back; the majority have flat retouch across one end, a few across both ends. The much used specimens have been resharpened by flat retouch along the working edge. These blades vary in size; the average dimensions are 55 × 19 mm., the proportion of width to length being about 1:2·8. Only two fan-shaped scrapers were found, both small and thick. Complete blades are rare; they measure from 110 to 130 mm. in length. A few specimens have lustrous edges. Blade sections, the majority utilized, are numerous." [J. C.]

[N.B.—In Dr. Albright's chronology (T.B.M. I): G = XIIth–XIIIth Dyn. = 19th–18th centuries. F = XIIIth Dyn. = 18th century.]

Catalogue of Selected Pottery[1]

Early Bronze

9. (Pl. LXIV.) Bowl, shallow, with rounded base. One lug handle, tilted downwards, and pierced vertically. Red ware full of grits. Red slip inside and out. Hand burnished with irregular strokes, sometimes crossing each other. Probably hand made. Incomplete.



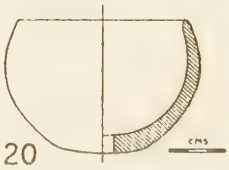
Cf. one from Gezer (1934); Rowe in *PEFQSt.*, Jan. 1935, Pl. III, lowest figure; also a similar piece found at Jericho (1935), unpublished (E.B. II); also Sellin and Watzinger, *Jericho*, p. 101, Fig. 87. Rowe would make the Gezer piece E.B. I; it is in ware much more strongly characteristic of E.B. than is the present bowl from Rās el 'Ain; for which, perhaps, E.B. II–III is the safest dating. Cf. also one from Tell en Nasbe (1932) in Museum (Cat. 32.2518), E.B. II–III. (Excavator's No. 1558.)

11. (Pl. LXIV.) Bowl, shallow, with rounded base tending towards conical. (Contrast for shape No. 9, of which it is probably a development.) Carinated, above which sides slightly everted. Slight step also above carination. Light brown ware. One lug handle, imperfectly pierced vertically. Warped in baking.

A similar fragment, from Southern Palestine, found by Dr. I. Ben Dor, was dated by Albright to M.B. It has more curve on the rim and is burnished, in strokes, inside and out.

The present bowl may be assigned to E.B. III or later.

20. Bowl, deep, with slightly convex base, pierced with a hole of diam. *c.* 0·01 m. Red ware, coarse, with a few grits. Hand made; combing over body and base approximating to the early pattern combing, but more crudely executed.



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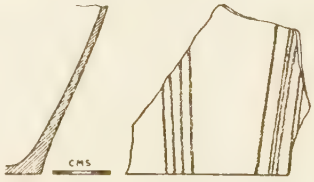
For bowls so pierced at base, cf. Garstang, *AAA*, Vol. XIX, Pl. IV, No. 6, Pl. VII, No. 15 (from Jericho); Starkey, *PEFQ St.*, Oct. 1934, Pl. II, Fig. 2 (from Tell ed Duweir—Early Copper Age burials).

34. Fragments of small pot; pierced knob handle. Built up by winding a strip of clay round and round in 'sausage' technique, which is shown inside. Reddish buff ware, red slip; burnished, worn.

34

46. Fragments from base and side of jar, probably with ledge handle. Flat base. Coarse pinkish-buff ware; white wash, vertical lines in red paint, of which two groups remain.



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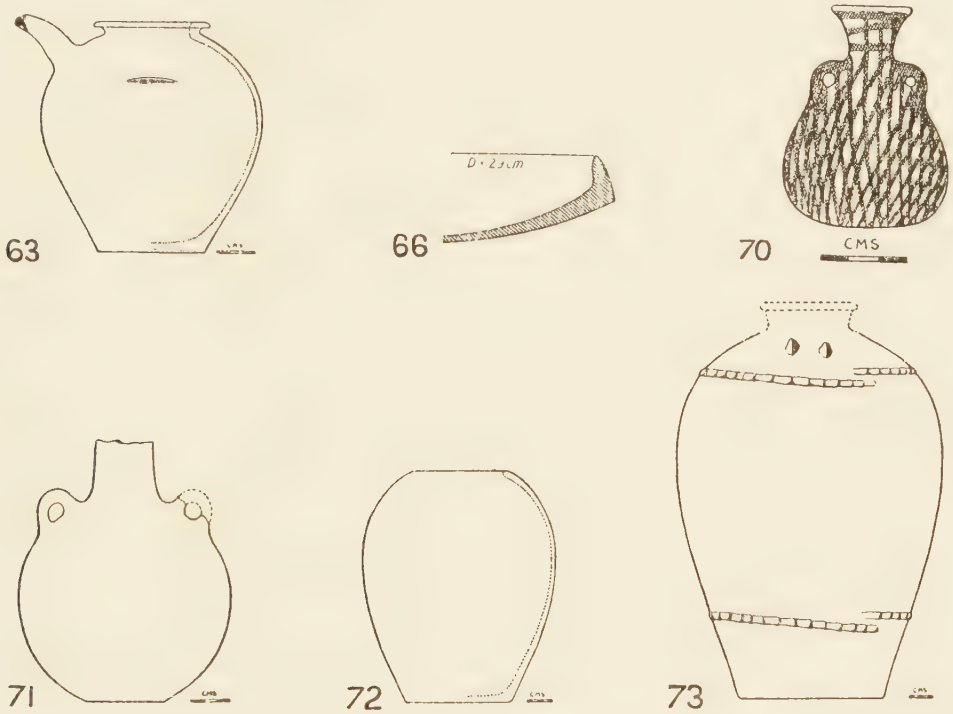
Cf. Albright, *AASOR*, Vol. XII (*Tell Beit Mirsim*, I), Pl. I, No. 9.

[1] The numbers are those of the pieces in the total series kept by the Museum. A representative selection only of these is published.

63. (Pl. LXV). 'Teapot'. Rim curling over; narrow side spout. Two rudimentary ledge handles. Red ware with grits, black at break. Red to brown slip, burnished in coarse vertical strokes. Fine gloss.

Cf. Engberg and Shipton, *Notes on the Early Pottery of Megiddo*, p. 20; also Fig. 6, 23A. (Stages IV–VII.)

66. Bowl fragment. Hard red ware with grits. Orig. diam. *c.* 0·28 m.



70. (Pl. LXVI.) Miniature jug. Two lug handles on shoulder; flaring neck. Cream ware; painted with lattice pattern in red.

E.B. III. Cf. Sellin and Watzinger, *Jericho*, p. 100, Fig. 83, and Garstang, *AAA*, Vol. XIX, Pl. I, 23, 24.

71. (Pl. LXV.) Jug. Two small loop handles on shoulder. Rim missing. Base slightly concave. Rich red slip, burnished with cross strokes to an almost continuous polish. Much worn.

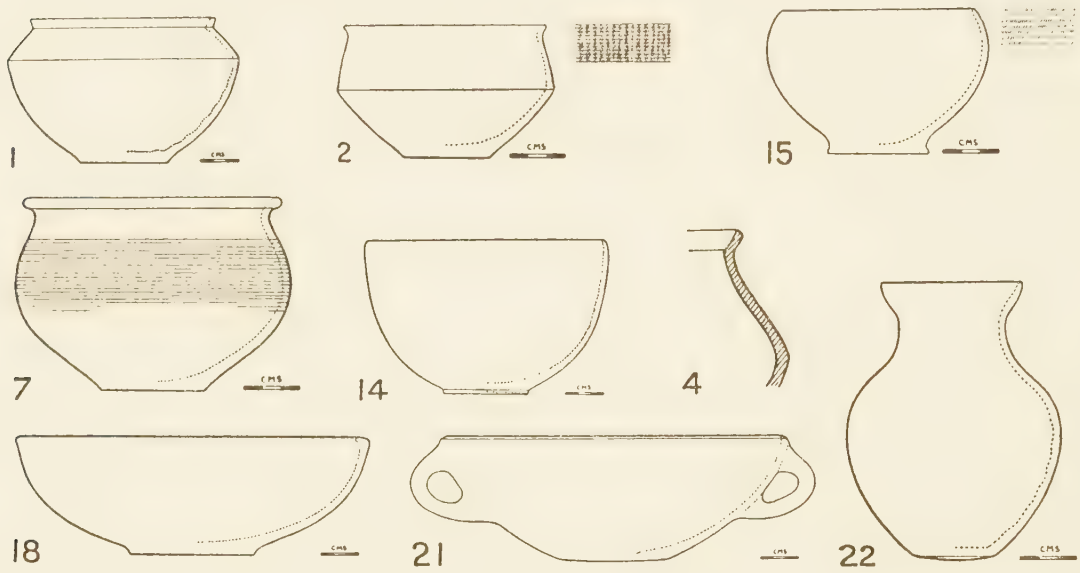
72. Hole-mouth jar. Reddish-brown ware, with large grits. Plain rim, very slightly thickened. Body obliquely wet smoothed.

73. Large store jug. Reddish ware with grits; pink surface. Neck missing. Flat base. Two bands of relief decoration, one on shoulder and one low down on body. Pair of raised knobs or degenerate lugs below neck, at one side. Relief bands are finger pressed, not indented.

Cf. for relief bands, a wide krater from Gezer, 1934 (P.E.F. Excavations), unpublished; for shape, Sellin and Watzinger, *Jericho*, Pl. 20, A, 2a and 2b.

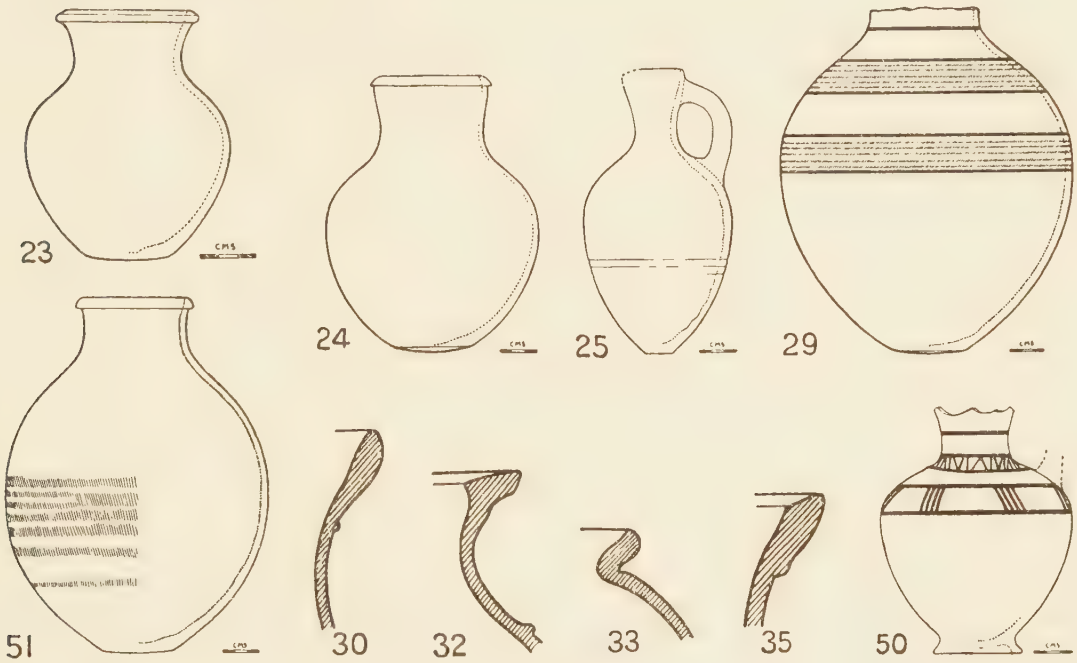
Middle Bronze II (= G–F, of Tell Beit Mirsim)

1. Bowl, carinated, incomplete. Wheel made; rim turning out; flat disc base. Reddish ware, with grits. Traces of fine parallel wheel combing below rim. Thin red slip, ring burnished over body. Streaks of hand burnishing over base.
2. (Pl. LXIV.) Bowl, carinated. Wheel made; rim turning out; flat base. Reddish ware with large white grits. Fine parallel wheel combing. Brown slip. Hand burnished with vertical strokes; base also burnished.
4. Carinated bowl fragment. Grooved rim. Light brown ware; gritty. Brown ware, ring-burnished, probably on the wheel.
7. Deep bowl. Rim turning out; rounded profile; flat base. Light brown ware, with grits. Lines simulating ring burnish, made on wheel. Incomplete.



14. (Pl. LXVI.) Deep bowl; plain rim, disc base. Reddish ware; fine parallel wheel combing. Deep red slip with vertical hand burnishing. Burnished over base. Base very slightly convex.
15. Deep bowl; small. Disc base. Brown ware with white grits. Brown slip, probably once burnished continuously, worn away in parts. Burnished over base. Incomplete.
18. Bowl; disc base. Rim flat at top and slightly turned in. Reddish ware with grits.
21. (Pl. LXIV.) Shallow bowl. Flat base. Two vertical handles set on just below rim. Red ware. Very fine parallel wheel combing on body below rim. Lower: coarse strokes of diagonal combing.
22. (Pl. LXIV.) Jar; small. Reddish ware, black at break, with white grits. Flaring rim, having a general resemblance to rims of the large jars, as 30, &c. Base slightly convex.

23. (Pl. LXIV.) Jar; small. Resembling 22, but rim sharply cut.
24. (Pl. LXIV.) Jar. Resembling 23, but rim more profiled, and hanging over. Red ware with grits. Parallel wheel combing all over.
25. (Pl. LXIV.) Dipper flask; large, ovoid. Pinched lip; one handle, of circular section. Small flat base. Reddish ware with white grits. Buff to pink slip; vertical burnishing.
29. (Pl. LXV.) Jar; complete except for neck. Reddish-brown ware, full of white grits. Covered with white wash; parallel horizontal lines of black paint on shoulder. Small base, slightly convex.



30. Rim fragment of jar; flaring. Ridge below rim. Red ware.
32. Rim of jar. Flat topped; rounded ridge on neck. Pale reddish ware.
33. Rim of cooking-pot. Brown ware with grits; burnt.
Cf. Albright, *Tell Beit Mirsim*, II (= *AASOR*, Vol. XIII), p. 84; Pl. 13: 9 and 11.
35. Rim of jar; profiled; flat above. Brown ware; coarse, drab surface.
50. (Pl. LXV.) Jug; which formerly had one handle. Both rim and handle now missing. Ware yellowish at surface, grey at break. Geometric pattern in black paint on shoulder. Trace of red at beginning of rim, and red lines on shoulder (not shown in drawing). Ring base sharply profiled. M.L.B.
51. (Pl. LXV.) Jar; complete. Similar in shape to the smaller 23 and 24. Reddish ware with very large white grits. Light drab slip. Wheel combing *over* the slip. On lower part, also bands of oblique combing. Rim profiled and hanging over. Base slightly convex.

52. Bowl. Red ware. Rim turning out, and hollowed inside as if to receive a lid. Base convex. Wheel combed.

54. (Pl. LXVI.) Cup; much broken and irregular at rim. Sides slightly flaring. Red ware, combed and burnished, vertically. Wheel made; flat base. Ht. 0·098 m.; base diam. 0·055; rim diam. 0·115.

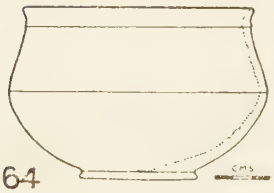
The suggestion has been made that this was originally some taller vessel, broken and re-used as a cup. The slip, however, appears over the rim at one point, so it is here listed in its form as used.

From the combing it should be M.B.

52

59

60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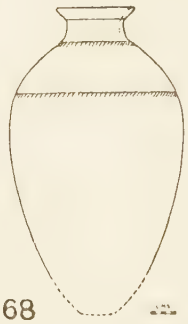

68

59. Jar; complete; egg-shaped, with rim turning out and collared. Base convex. Wheel combing on shoulder. Drab to pale reddish ware.

60. (Pl. LXVI.) Small dipper flask. One handle; pinched lip. Complete. Red ware; dark red slip, with fine hand burnishing in vertical strokes, nearly continuous. Small flat base.

61. (Pl. LXIV.) Dipper flask. Brownish ware; burnished, both horizontally and vertically, but poorly. One handle. For rim cf. 60.

Almost ovoid in shape, but the small, slightly flattened base brings it into the M.B. type.

64. (Pl. LXVI.) Carinated bowl. Wheel made; rim turning out; disc base. Red ware, black at break, with white grits. Red slip; hand burnished, in vertical strokes. Burnished over base.

65. (Pl. LXVI.) As 64, but smaller.

Cf. 1 and 2.

68. Jar, ovoid; base missing. Two bands incised rope pattern, one below neck, other round body. Flaring rim, with ridge below. Brown to reddish ware.

74. (Pl. LXVII.) Vase, globular, with magnificent trumpet neck. Reddish ware; red slip. Wheel combed; burnished in vertical strokes, continuously. Burnished also over the small ring base.

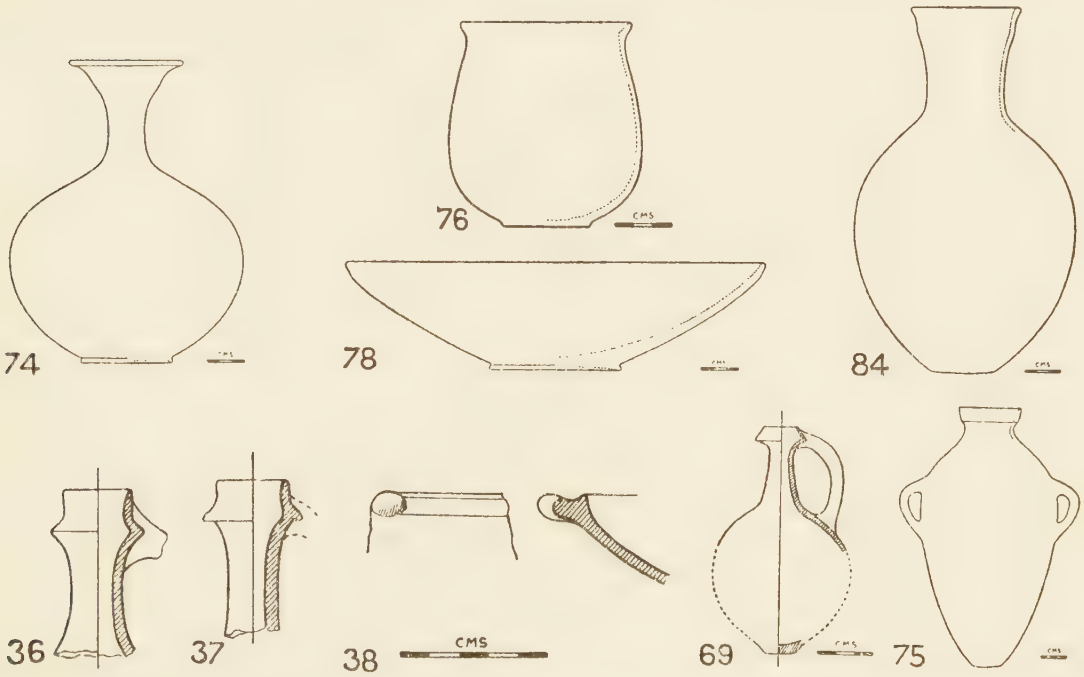
A parallel shape does not appear to be forthcoming.

75. Jar. Two vertical loop handles, of oval section, thickened at base, of M.B. type. Brown ware, red in parts, blackish inside. Rim akin to 30 but less thick. Small flat base, slightly convex.

76. (Pl. LXVI.) Small deep bowl. Rim turning out. Reddish ware; red slip, with vertical burnish. Also burnished on disc base.

78. (Pl. LXV.) Bowl, flat. Disc base. Red slip inside only. Burnished internally from rim to centre.

A similar bowl with such radial pattern burnishing from Khirbet Kerak is in the Museum (unpublished).



84. (Pl. LXVI.) Jar, ovoid; long, slightly flaring neck. Ridge below rim. Small flat base.

36. Fragment of collar-neck juglet. Twin handle, broken away. Drab ware.

37. Fragment of collar-neck juglet. Reddish ware; red slip, burnished continuously.

38. Shallow bowl fragment. Rounded knob on rim. Coarse buff ware, with grey grits. Reddish brown slip. Burnished outside, worn; inside with vertical strokes.

69. Fragments of flask. One loop handle. Ware soft yellowish-brown. Neck set in by hand. Lines of paint applied diagonally on rim. Small flat base.

The rim, which is of the collar-neck type, belongs to M.B. II, like Nos. 36, 37 *supra*. For parallels to all of these, cf. p. 119 and n. 2.

Roman (Terra Sigillata)

85. Cup fragment. Terra sigillata, Dragendorff, Form 27. *c.* 1st cent. A.D. Gallic ware.

This fluted shape, very common in Western Europe, in the 1st–2nd cent. A.D., had hitherto not been noted by the writer in the Levant. This would appear to be the first example of the shape from Palestine. Since picking this up on the surface at Rās el ʿAin, the writer has observed a piece of a similar cup, also Gallic, at Tarsus. The shape also occurs at Samos; *v.* Technau in *Ath. Mitt.*, Vol. LIV (1929), p. 50, Abb. 40. The writer hopes to publish shortly a paper dealing, *inter alia*, with the recorded occurrences of Gallic sigillata in the East.[1]

J. H. Iliffe.

[1] Cf. 'Sigillata Wares in the Near East. A list of potters' stamps' in *QDAP* VI, pp. 4 ff.

POTTERY FROM RĀS EL 'AIN

POTTERY FROM RĀS EL 'AIN

POTTERY FROM RĀS EL 'AIN

No. 74. VASE, M.B. II, RĀS EL 'AIN

el,
em.

HEB

EXCAVATIONS AT THE CITADEL, JERUSALEM

Interim Report, 1935

IN the course of superficial clearances made last summer in the courtyard of the medieval castle of Jerusalem, generally known as the Citadel (*el-Qal'a*), some older remains came to light; to elucidate these has been the special object of further excavations carried out by the Department of Antiquities during the past winter and spring. Deeper clearances and soundings in the medieval filling have shown that, buried underneath the medieval foundations, lie the remains of an older line of fortifications. So far only isolated portions of it have been exposed, not altogether uniform in construction, but from these, as well as from secondary buildings on the same axis, it is possible to conjecture the original line. To-day its general direction seems to be closely paralleled by the towers and curtains on the west and north of the existing building, which correspond with older and mostly ruined towers and curtains lying inside, a little farther east (Fig. 1 and Pl. LXVIII).

The largest section of the older wall so far exposed adjoins the west face of the north-east tower (*A–B*), the so-called 'Tower of David', and runs south-west (*B–C–D*) to another salient tower (*D*, *E*, *F*), now ruined on two sides. This stood behind the position of the present north-west tower and may be called for the sake of convenience the 'Corner' tower (Pl. LXIX). Here the wall changed direction slightly, bending towards the south (*F–G*), and at (*G*) it perhaps joined another salient tower, similar to the other two, the probable outline of which (*G*, *H*, *J*) seems to be indicated by a later construction just opposite the present south-west or 'Mosque' tower (Pl. LXX). Farther south another section may still exist in the fosse, running approximately from (*J*) to the junction of the present city wall with the Citadel (Pl. LXXI). From the Citadel Minaret, situated just outside the line of the present city wall a little to the north of that junction (Pl. LXVIII, 1), the older line seems to curve north and east towards the so-called 'Tower of David' as if in direct continuation of the present wall (Pl. LXX and Fig. 1). Soundings made on the rock show that it ran on the crest of a ridge which falls away sharply to the west, and more gradually to the east, and is joined by a narrow saddle to the higher ground on the north almost opposite that tower.

This old wall has evidently undergone more than one reconstruction, but its original masonry can still be seen in two of the sections now exposed, one (*B–C*) representing part of the outer face, the other (*K*) part of the inner. Neither section has yet been cleared to the bottom. Of the original outer face

there is a run of some 8 m. (*B–C*) immediately west of the basement of the north-east or 'David's' tower (*A–B*) (cf. Pls. LXXII, 1 and LXXIII, 1, in each of which eight undisturbed courses may be seen above the bottom of the measuring rod). The masonry there resembles that of the basement of the tower in several respects. The stone appears to be the same, a rather chalky limestone which has hardened with time and weathered to a soft honey-colour; and although the courses are much smaller than the abnormally large courses of the tower, the stones are similarly dressed, the margins finished with a fine comb-pick and the rock-faced bosses sometimes picked smooth so as to leave a raised panel. In both, the beds are very true and run almost the whole depth of the stone. The bonding differs: in the tower, on the one hand, where enormous blocks were used, no regular bond is apparent on the outside; in the adjoining wall, on the other hand, where the blocks were of much more manageable size, they are regularly bonded in alternate courses of headers and stretchers. Both the tower and the adjacent portion of the curtain evidently belong to the same stage in the tradition of masonry.

But although closely contemporary therefore, they cannot have been built as elements of the same plan. A partial examination of the angle between them against the upper courses of the basement (Pl. LXXIII, 1) has revealed a ragged junction quite out of keeping with the nicety of the masonry in either taken separately. It is true that the difference of their respective courses would have made the junction awkward in any case, but had the curtain been built against the tower it is at least likely that some attempt would have been made to close the gap at each course. On the contrary, the only courses which meet are the two in the curtain which happen to coincide with one of the larger courses of the tower, and one of these is closed with a smallish block that is obviously a makeshift. Hence it seems that the actual order of building was the converse: that the wall was breached to insert the tower, or at least the upper courses of its massive basement.

At (*K*), south of the 'Corner' tower, there is a piece of equally fine construction facing the opposite way which appears to be a portion of the inner face of the same wall (Pl. LXXIII, 2). It differs in bonding, headers and stretchers alternate in the same course; and it has a cleaner finish as the faces of almost all the stones have been picked flat like panels. But the tooling and bedding of the two faces are so alike that the characteristics of the outer may be studied to advantage in the closer photograph of the inner. With both, a slight battering was produced by setting back every third course a finger's-breadth or so, and further, by inclining the bed slightly inward, the inclination increasing a little with every course; this last feature, which cannot

be easily detected against the big tower (at *B–C*), where secondary building covers the old work, can be appreciated quite definitely at (*K*), where the wall now stands free. Here it is clear too that only squared, well-bedded stones were used for infilling; and it is remarkable that hardly any trace of mortar can be found.

Elsewhere in the courtyard, at about the same depth below the late medieval or Turkish floor, only the later reconstructions of the wall are visible at the present general level of excavation. The earliest seems to have included the three outer sides of the 'Corner' tower with the adjacent curtain running eastwards underneath the polygonal porch as far as (*C*) (Pl. LXIX, 1). There the curtain breaks courses with the original work that survives against the almost indestructible basement of the 'Tower of David' (Pl. LXXII, 1, at right edge). But it undoubtedly bonds with the east wall of the 'Corner' tower at (*D*); the angle actually exists at a depth that cannot be much above the foundations, and higher up the bond continues in an ashlar face which may conceivably have been the reveal of a doorway in that face of the tower (Pl. LXXII, 3). From a comparison of the two photographs on Pl. LXIX it may be remarked that this ashlar partly covers a wall of much rougher construction which ran the whole length of the south side or back of the tower (*M–L*), but is elsewhere unfaced: quite possibly this was built independently of the rest, primarily as a retaining wall against the higher level inside the elbow which the tower was built to protect (Pl. LXX). But the surviving portions of the north and west sides of the tower which have appeared at (*E*) and (*F*) (Pl. LXIX, 2) are clearly of the same construction as the reveal and the adjacent curtain, and presumably belong to the same restoration. Though on the same massive scale as the older work, this repair is neither quite so handsome nor so sound in construction. To begin with, although the stone is of the same kind it is inferior in quality and has not endured so well the combined effects of being buried and of being under pressure from buildings above. Again, the bedding of the courses is by no means so deep, and the overlapping of vertical joints is not so thorough, both weaknesses which have contributed to the tendency of the faces to spall away and slip down under pressure from above (cf. Pl. LXXII, 3). Once again, the tooling is rougher; in most cases both the margins and the beds have been driven with a broad blade, only in a few have they been finished with a comb-pick, the tool evidently regarded as appropriate to stone and work of the kind when the older building was in progress. These few exceptions may conceivably be re-used stones from the older work. But it is significant that the same bond has been followed as in the older work, at least on the outer face which in both consists

of alternate courses of headers and stretchers; that the bonding has been carried right through the wall likewise, and very little mortar used in laying the stones. It should be noted that many of the stones of this phase, practically every one in the Section (*C–D*) and a few in the facing of the reveal already referred to, are distinguished by a plain cross cut somewhere on the margin (Pl. LXXII, 2). Such crosses do not occur, however, on the other masonry of the 'Corner' tower at (*E*) and (*F*), and therefore do not necessarily belong to this phase of building.

The probable continuation of the wall southward seems to be represented by another reconstruction, improvised with stones like those cut for the former reconstruction just described. Like the northern section this section of the wall can be more definitely followed along the outer face (*F–G*) than along the inner, though two short stretches parallel with it have been found to the east (*K*, *L*), one of which (*K*) has already been noted as a surviving portion of the inner face of the original work (Pl. LXXIII, 2). At present the outer face is mostly masked by secondary work, such as cellars and cisterns of the medieval period which have been built against it: in the photograph (Pl. LXX, 2), only the beginning (*F*) is visible, marked by a workman who is standing on top of it, but the rest of it runs parallel with the wall visible in front, and like that wall it can be followed as far as the archway (at *G*) (cf. Pl. LXX). It is of massive but rather ragged construction, containing both bossed and panelled stones from the original work, recognizable by their deep beds, although their arrises and faces are chipped and worn. At the archway this section of walling meets the north side of a large room (*G*, *H*, *J*) which fills the south-west corner of the courtyard and extends as far as the south curtain which it partly supports at (*J*) (cf. Pl. LXX). This building is of less massive and more regular construction; it is made up of similar material, which has been cut to slightly smaller courses; and, while clearly anterior to the existing castle, it can hardly have been contemporary with the wall. Moreover, its west side at least rests at (*H*) upon a wall on a slightly different axis, of a construction remarkably like that of the curtain under discussion. Yet if this lower wall belonged to the west face of a salient tower reconstructed at the same time as the face of the curtain adjoining it at (*G*), then the later structure above it could conceivably represent the approximate dimensions of that tower as it was after its restoration and even before.

It would appear then that further excavation might reveal more definite traces of a line of fortification crossing the courtyard of the castle and consisting of two ruined towers, which with the north-east or 'David's' tower would lie on a curve, connected by two very big curtains; the towers would be spaced

Mosque tower. Minaret tower

Police

North-west tower

City wall

Western fosse, now filled in

South fosse

1. The Citadel from the south-west

City wall

NE. or 'David's' tower

Jaffa gate and city wall

'Citadel' Hotel

2. Aerial view from the north-east

(Royal Air Force official: Crown Copyright Reserved)

THE CITADEL, JERUSALEM

North-east tower

East tower

1. Courtyard

Ancient wall below porch

Old 'corner' tower

East tower

South-east tower

Minaret tower

Old salient tower (?)

Old 'corner' tower

2. Courtyard

Ancient wall, the beginning marked by a workman (x)

THE CITADEL, JERUSALEM

Excavations in the Courtyard, looking north from the minaret

THE CITADEL, JERUSALEM

Minaret tower

City wall on rock escarpment

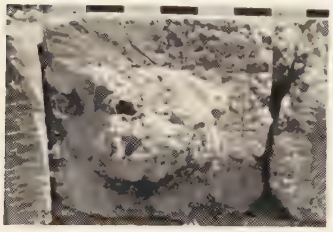
Police barracks

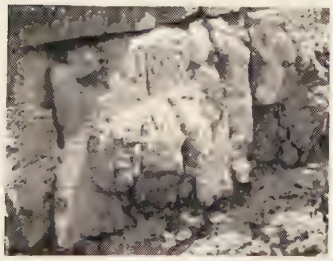
Corner of west terrace

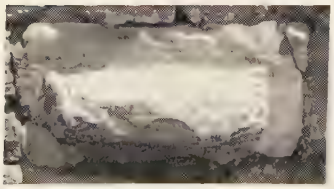
South fosse

THE CITADEL, JERUSALEM

1. North-east tower, west face, left; ancient curtain right; looking south. Cf. Pl. LXIX, 1







2. Details of curtain in Fig. 3

3. Junction of curtain with the east face of the old 'corner' tower, looking south. Cf. Pl. LXIX, 1

THE CITADEL, JERUSALEM

1. North-east tower, west face, left; outer face of ancient curtain wall, right; looking south
Cf. Pl. LXXII, 1

2. Inner face of ancient curtain, at south end of courtyard north of isolated arch. Cf. Pl. LXX

THE CITADEL, JERUSALEM

about equally and would project about equally from the curtains. Such a line clearly formed no part of the existing Mamluke or Turkish castle, since its remains were covered by filling deposited at the time when that castle was being built. It may possibly have been incorporated in the preceding Crusader castle of the twelfth century, on the ruins of which the present castle was erected; so the pious dedication of some of its stone with crosses would suggest. But, as its unexplored depth and massive style both tend to show, it probably has a longer history than that. It incorporates the colossal basement of the 'Tower of David', admittedly one of the oldest remains of masonry now extant in Jerusalem;[1] and includes some masonry that is very similar to that in the later fortifications of Sebastia, the ancient Samaria.[2] Moreover, its foundations are several metres below a slope of accumulated rubbish which is composed of much the same ancient debris as that encountered recently at another point on the western slope of Mt. Zion.[3] Further soundings, carried right down to the foundations against the face of the oldest part of the wall, notably at (*B*) and (*K*), should disclose the actual relation of that debris to the wall; and show whether the wall is a later intrusion in the debris, or whether the debris is an accumulation subsequent to the building of the oldest part of the wall. In the absence of such evidence it would be premature to discuss its date at present.

C. N. Johns.

[1] For some discussion of its date see chiefly: Schick, *ZDPV*, 1879, pp. 226 ff.

[2] Harvard Excavations, Pls. 42–5, cf. Pls. 19–20.

[3] R. W. Hamilton, 'Note on Excavations at Bishop Gobat's School, 1933' in *PEFQSt.*, July 1935, pp. 141–3.

EXCAVATIONS AT KHIRBET EL MEFJER

KHIRBET EL MEFJER is a collection of ruins lying 5 kilometres north of Jericho, and about 1 kilometre east of the present Jericho–Beisān motor track.[1] The Wādi en Nuwē'me skirts the southern side of the ruin on its way to the Jordan. The area north of the Wādi is an undulating plain, broken here and there by small ravines cut out by winter torrents.

The existing ruins form a rough isosceles triangle with the base, 200 m. long, just above Wādi en Nuwē'me, and the apex about 500 m. to the north. At the base are remains of a large square building, which is being cleared at present by the Department of Antiquities. It is separated from the rest of the site by a fairly wide street.

The site has for a considerable period in the past been used as a quarry by the people of Jericho, but in spite of the outrageous way in which it has been dismantled of its masonry, the walls in some cases still stand 8 courses (2 m.) high and there are sufficient indications of the extent and plan of the construction to make it repay excavation and study.

The present account is a preliminary report of the excavations carried out last winter. It is hoped to resume these on a larger scale next autumn, and a fuller account of the results of the two seasons will then be published simultaneously.

Work was started on the middle of the west end of the structure, an area that had been considerably dismantled by masonry looters. A unit consisting of a hall and four rooms, two on each side, communicating on the east with a central courtyard and cloisters was revealed.

The Hall (marked I on the accompanying plan) appears to have been barrel-vaulted, with masonry side arches supporting but not interpenetrating the main vault. It is of interest to note the manner in which the stone voussoirs were keyed firmly together by crosses grooved in some and cut in relief in others and then fitted into each other (Pl. LXXVI, 2–3). The vaults were supported by six piers, one at each corner, and one in the middle of each of the long walls. These piers were constructed with straight joints and thus were not bonded to the adjoining walls (Pl. LXXIV, 1). The vaults were built of red bricks of two different sizes, namely $33 \times 33 \times 4$ cm. and $25 \times 25 \times 4$ cm., the small being placed between the large bricks to form the arc, which was further developed by an uneven distribution of the mortar binding the bricks together (Pl. LXXV, 1). The bricks had been baked in an oven with a tessellated floor, as most of them had impressions left by the

[1] Cf. P.E.F. Survey Map, Sheet XVIII, P.s.

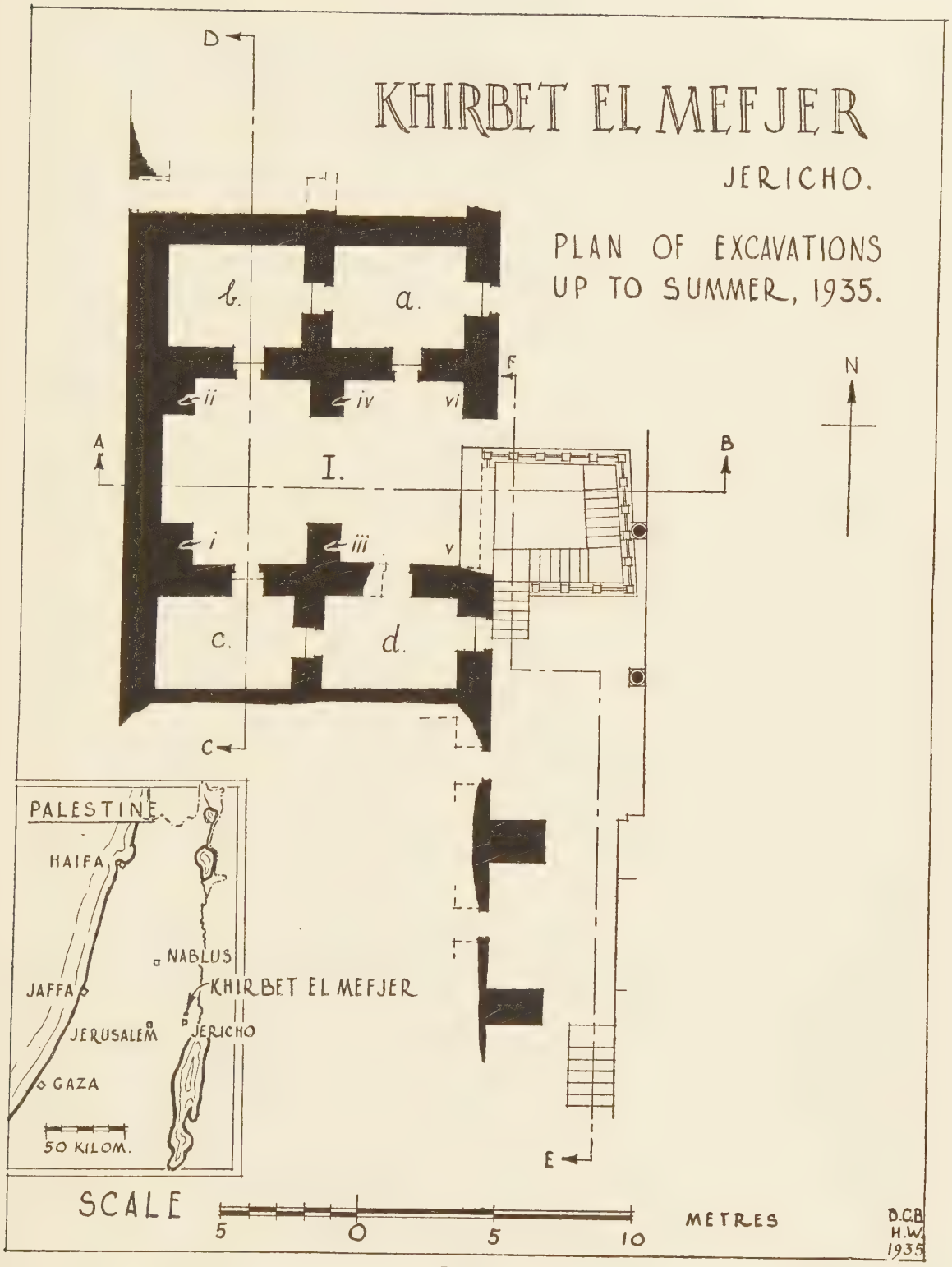

KHIRBET EL MEFJER
JERICHO.
PLAN OF EXCAVATIONS
UP TO SUMMER, 1935.
N
D
C
A
B
E
F
a.
b.
c.
d.
I.
i
ii
iii
iv
v
vi
PALESTINE
HAIFA
NABLUS
JAFFA
KHIRBET EL MEFJER
JERUSALEM
JERICHO
GAZA
50 KILOM.
SCALE
5
0
5
10
METRES
D.C.B.
H.W.
1935

FIG. 1

tesserae of the floor of the oven on their surface. They were found in vast numbers (Pls. LXXV, 2; LXXVII, 2). The floor of the hall was paved with concrete (*maddeh*) about 2 cm. thick, and sloped towards the east (Pl. LXXVI, 4), i.e. towards the courtyard.

Five columns, three of 3·05 m. length and 46 cm. diam. (two in fragments), and two of 2·50 m. length and 40 cm. diam. (one in fragments) were found lying above the bricks (Pl. LXXVII). One of the large columns had a Maltese cross in relief (Pl. LXXVIII, 1). A sixth column, 3·05 m. in length and 46 cm. diam., partly chipped, and bearing a Maltese cross in relief, with rings in yellow, red, and black painted around it, was found in Room *a* (Pls. LXXVIII, 2; LXXIX, 1). This led to the assumption that a second floor existed over the hall, an assumption which was well borne out by the fact that coloured tesserae in blue, red, and white of the type used for paving floors were found in the debris *above* the bricks. The column in Room *a* must have fallen from the storey over the hall when the whole building collapsed. Unfortunately it has not been possible to confirm the existence of a second floor by the number of stones found in the debris, as a large proportion of them had been previously carried away.

Rooms *a–d* do not contain any bricks, and were probably roofed over by wooden beams. They were paved with concrete of the same kind as that used in the hall. The door between Rooms *c* and *d* was found blocked up with rough masonry. In Room *a*, in addition to the column described above, a capital in sandstone was found lying against the north wall (Pl. LXXIX, 2).

The masonry used in all the rooms, as well as in the hall, is of a light porous sandstone, procured from Khirbet es Samra,[1] a large quarry 5 kilometres north of Khirbet el Mefjer. The stones are pointed with lime, but this is done more for visual effect than for covering the joints, as sometimes the pointing is some distance from them. The lime mortar (between the masonry) is spread over the rubble filling as well as the masonry. A good number of the stones bear incised masons' marks, of which examples appear in Fig. 3, and Arabic names, painted in red, some upside down, some of which are illustrated in Pls. LXXX, LXXXI, 1. In the hall, between Pier (i) and the door of Room *c*, is a rectangle painted in thin red lines on the wall (Pl. LXXXI, 2).

Coloured glass mosaics were found around the bottom of the edges of the walls and in the debris. They were very likely used for decorating the roof; but stone tesserae, like those found in the hall, were not found in any of the rooms.

Window glass, in various colours, was also found in both the hall and the

[1] Cf. P.E.F. Survey Map, Sheet XVIII, P.s.

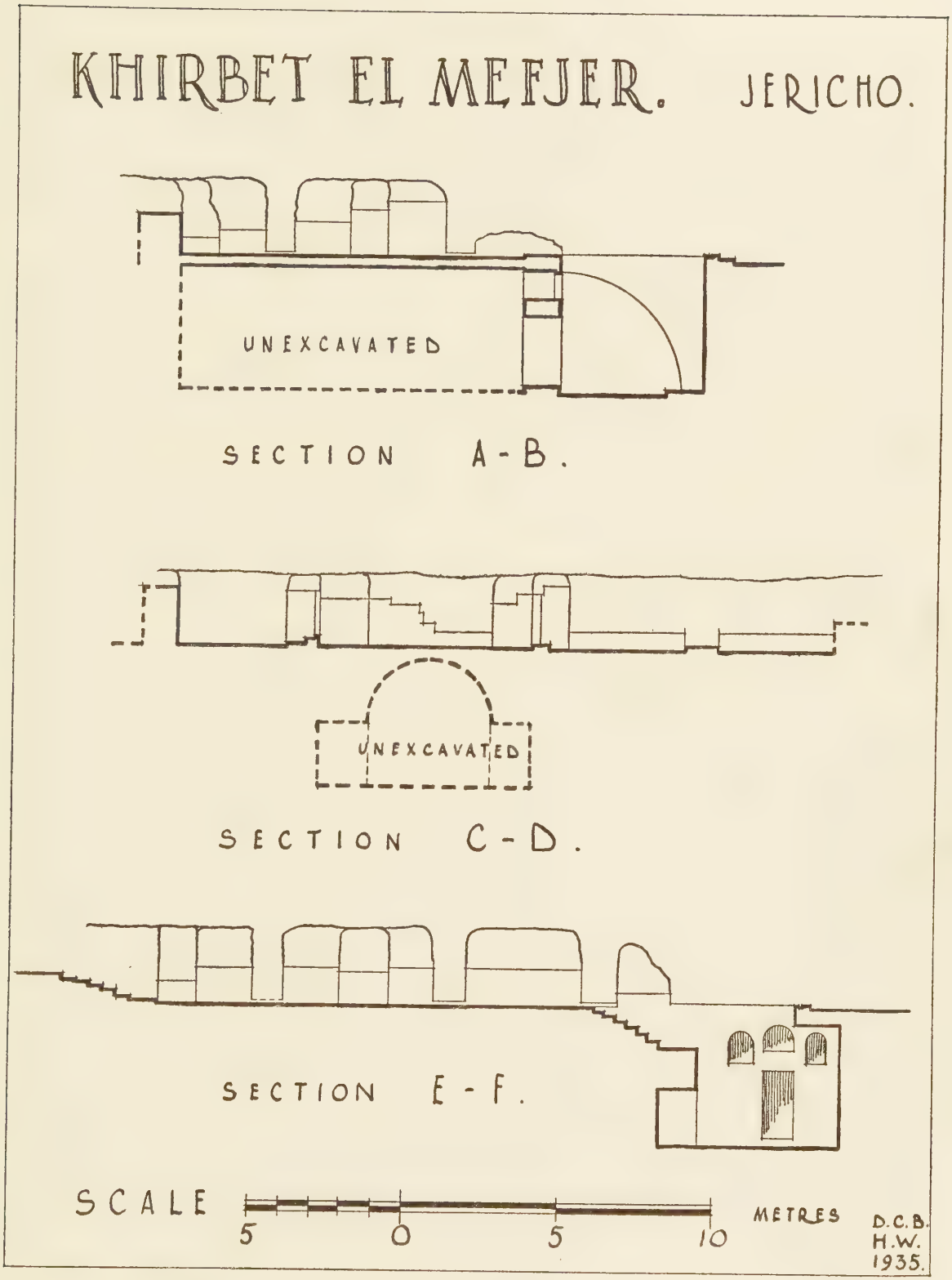

KHIRBET EL MEFJER. JERICHO.
UNEXCAVATED
SECTION A-B.
UNEXCAVATED
SECTION C-D.
SECTION E-F.
SCALE
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FIG. 2

rooms. Marble panels, in various colours, iron nails, and moulded stucco were also found and are at present being worked upon in order to make possible a reconstruction of the scheme in which they were placed. The iron nails were probably used for securing the roof timbers.

Rooms *a* and *d*, and the hall, communicated by doors with the cloisters. The doors between Room *a* and the cloisters and between Room *c* and the hall have sockets for hinges (Pl. LXXXII, 1). The others are without sockets and were probably closed with curtains (Pl. LXXXII, 2) or, possibly, they were never finished.

The cloisters were paved with black flagstones made of the bituminous limestone procurable from the shores of the Dead Sea (Pl. LXXXIII, 1). They were separated from the courtyard by a row of columns resting on a raised step (Pl. LXXXIII, 1). Loose tesserae were found over the pavement, probably fallen from the roof.

The cloister in front of the hall is interrupted by a sunk court leading to a crypt below the hall. The sunk court is approached by steps descending in front of the door of Room *d*, and continuing down the south and east sides (Pl. LXXXIV). An arch was built below the steps along the south side of the sunk court for economy in space and masonry, while a large half arch spanned the north side, carrying a passage from the hall to the courtyard (Pl. LXXXIII, 2).

The sunk court is railed off from the rest of the cloisters and the hall by a chancel screen of black bituminous limestone (Pls. LXXVI, 4, LXXXIII and LXXXV and plan).

The floor of the sunk court is paved with mosaics. At the north-east corner is a large rhombus in recurring black, red, orange, and white tesserae over a white background (Pl. LXXXVI, 1). The rest of the pavement consists of a white surround, a border of two rows of black tesserae separated by two rows of white, and a field containing intersecting diagonal rows of tesserae in black, red, and white, forming indented squares, which in turn enclose other indented squares in the same colours (Pl. LXXXVI, 2). The whole of the pavement slopes towards the door of the crypt, below which there is a small pottery pipe, leading into the crypt.

In the debris of the sunk court a large number of moulded voussoirs were found. It appears that they had fallen from the arch at the east end of Hall I. No attempt has as yet been made at reconstructing the arches, but judging by the shapes of the voussoirs they appear to have been multifoil or cusped[1] (Pl. LXXXVII). In addition, moulded stones of a door-jamb were found, some in the debris of the sunk court, and some over the floor of the cloisters

[1] Cf. *The Legacy of Islam*, p. 165, Fig. 78B.

(Pl. LXXXVIII, 2). One of the corner stones of these has the legs of a calf in relief on two of its sides.

The crypt, which will be cleared next autumn, is barrel-vaulted and extends along the whole length of the hall, but in width, only along the space between the piers. Two arches rise from each side, but do not interpenetrate the main barrel-vault. In addition to the door, already alluded to, it has three windows

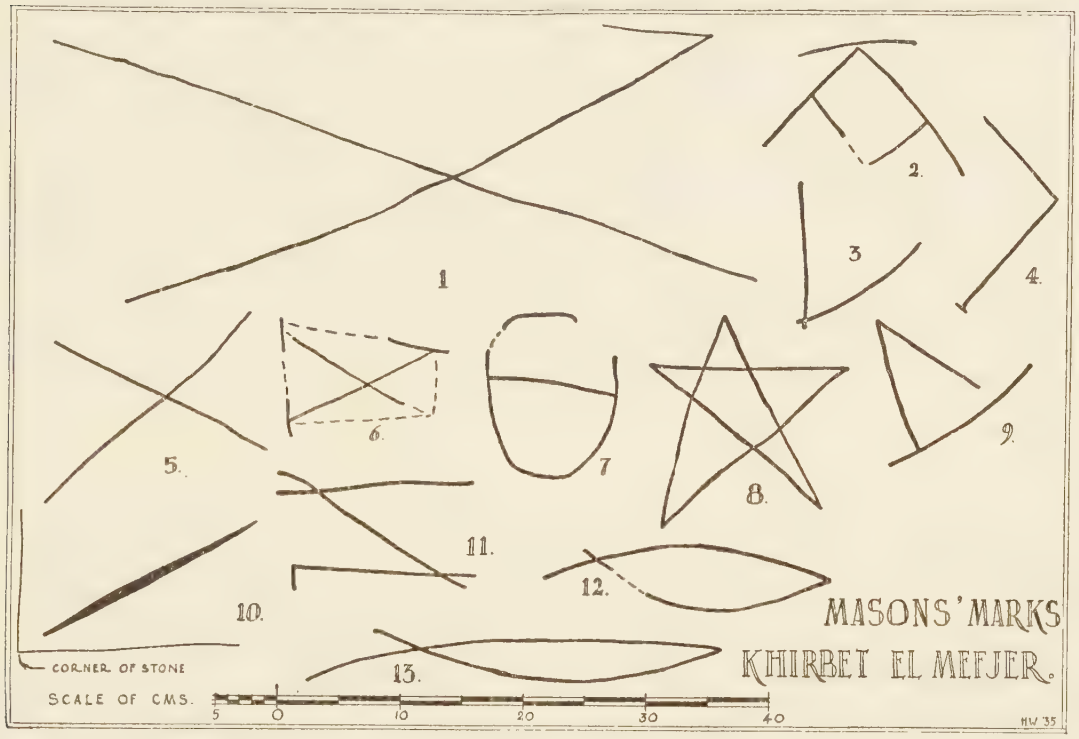


FIG. 3

in its east wall, and quantities of plain window glass were found on the floor of the sunk court below them (Pl. LXXXVIII, 1).

Only a small area of the courtyard was cleared. It was enough to show that it was paved with the same kind of stone as the cloisters (Pl. LXXVI, 2).

The entire building appears to have suffered considerably from earthquakes (Pl. LXXIV, 2). A large conflagration seems also to have contributed to the destruction of the site during the second phase of occupation, as a layer of ash runs through the whole structure about 1 m. from the present surface (Pl. LXXXV, 2). A number of Arabic pots and fragments were found. They are now being studied in connexion with pottery found at Isbeiṭa with a view to dating more precisely the different sub-periods represented.

It appears, both on archaeological and architectural grounds, that the original construction could not have been built earlier than the eighth century or later than the tenth. Subsequent occupation, however, is evident in many parts of the site, as is shown, for instance, by the blocked-up door between Rooms *c* and *d*.

Although no identification is proposed at present, it is well to point out here that an identification with Byzantine Gilgal has been attempted by the Rev. A. M. Schneider, whose plan, however, is largely hypothetical.[1]

D. C. Baramki.

[1] Cf. *ZDPV*, Vol. 54, 1931, p. 50.

1. Pier (i) Hall I

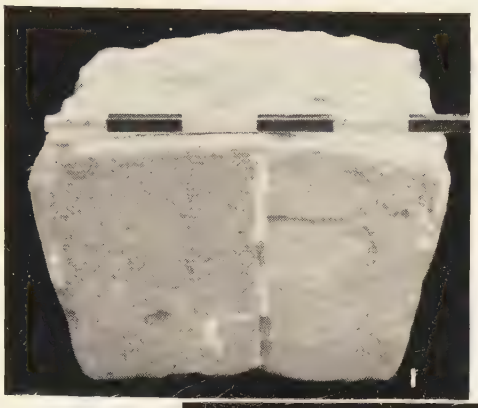
2. Pier (iv) Hall I, showing effects of earthquake

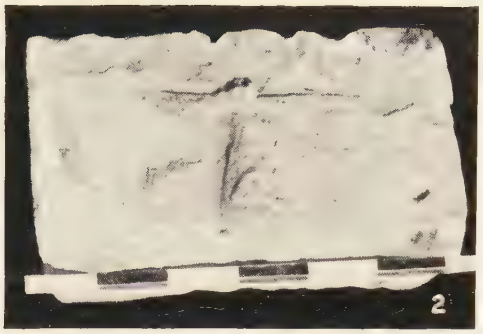
KHIRBET EL MEFJER

1. Bricks, showing the two sizes and the uneven distribution of mortar

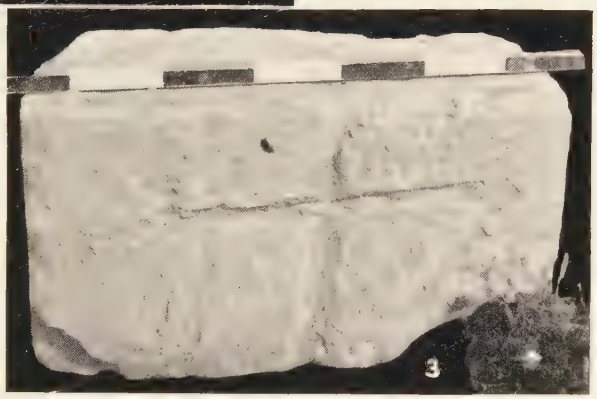
2. Bricks in debris at west end of Hall I

KHIRBET EL MEFJER





1. Voussoirs found between piers (iii) and (iv)



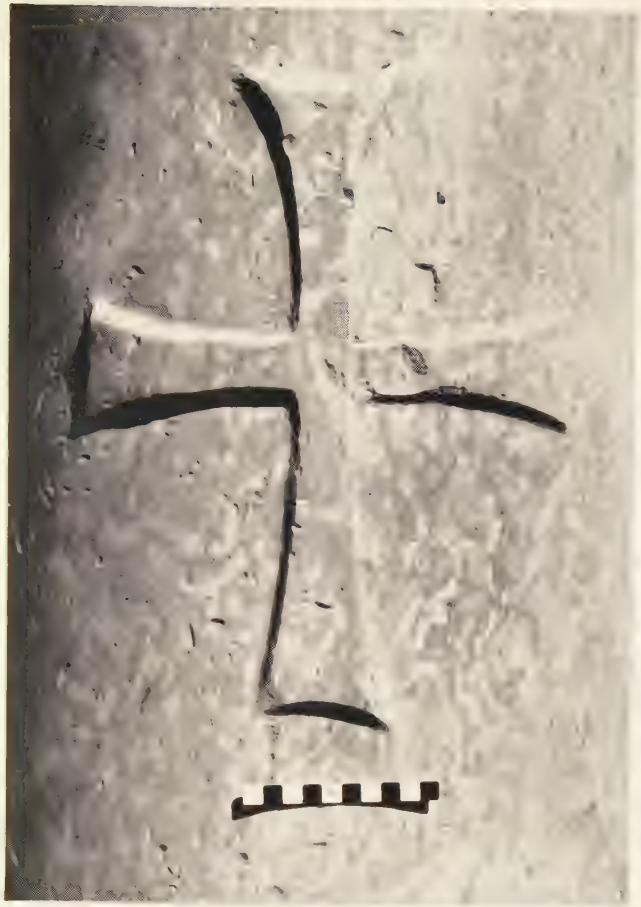
2–3. Crosses in relief and grooved on sides of voussoir showing how they were keyed

4. General view of Hall I, cloister, sunk court, and courtyard

KHIRBET EL MEFJER

Columns in Hall I

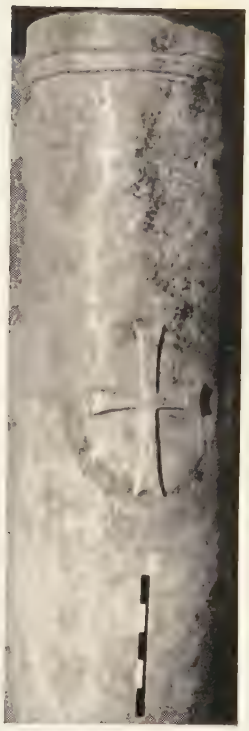
KHIRBET EL MEFJER



1. Maltese cross in relief on column in Hall I

2. Column in Room *a*

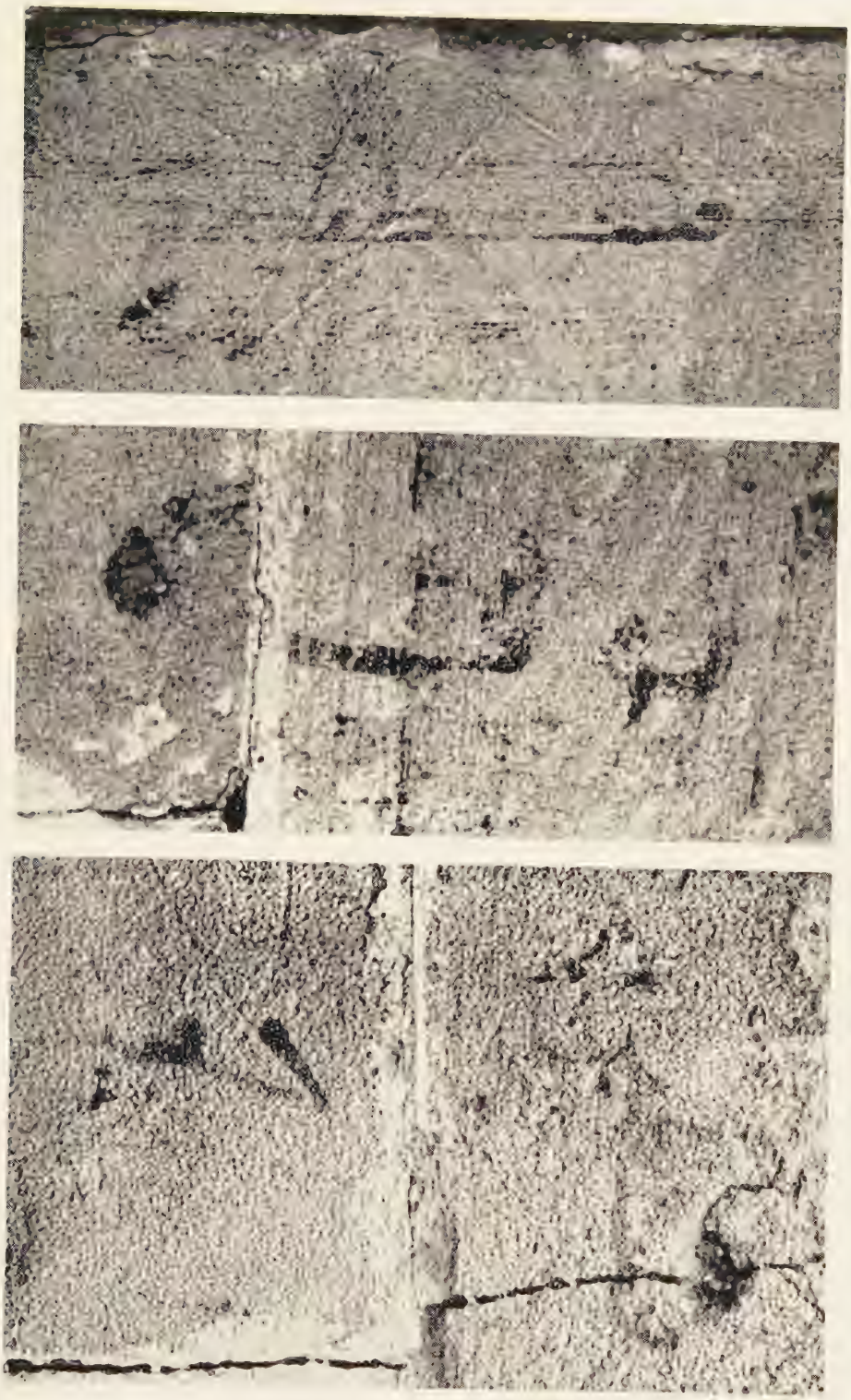
KHIRBET EL MEFJER



1. Maltese crosses in relief with ring painted around, on column found in Room *a*

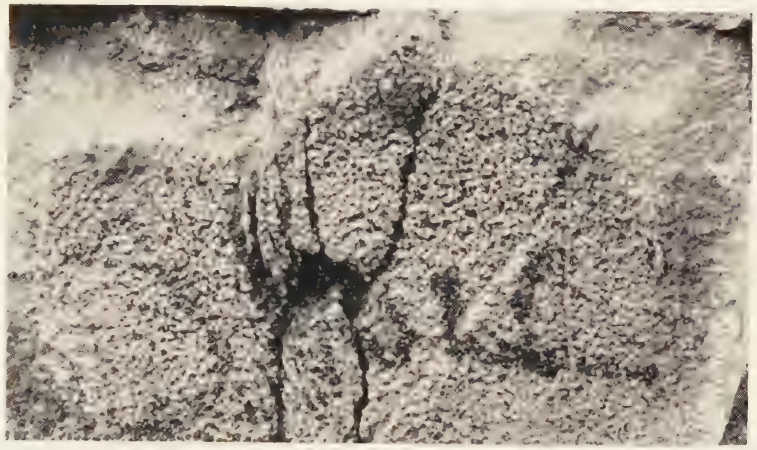
2. Sandstone capital, found in Room *a*

KHIRBET EL MEFJER



Arabic names painted in red on some of the masonry

KHIRBET EL MEFJER



1. Arabic names painted in red on some of the masonry

2. Rectangle painted in red on wall between pier (i) and door between Hall I and Room *c*

KHIRBET EL MEFJER

1. Door between Room *a* and cloister

2. Door between Room *a* and hall

KHIRBET EL MEFJER

1. Sunk court in west cloister

2. Half arch over sunk court

KHIRBET EL MEFJER

1. Steps leading down to sunk court, looking south

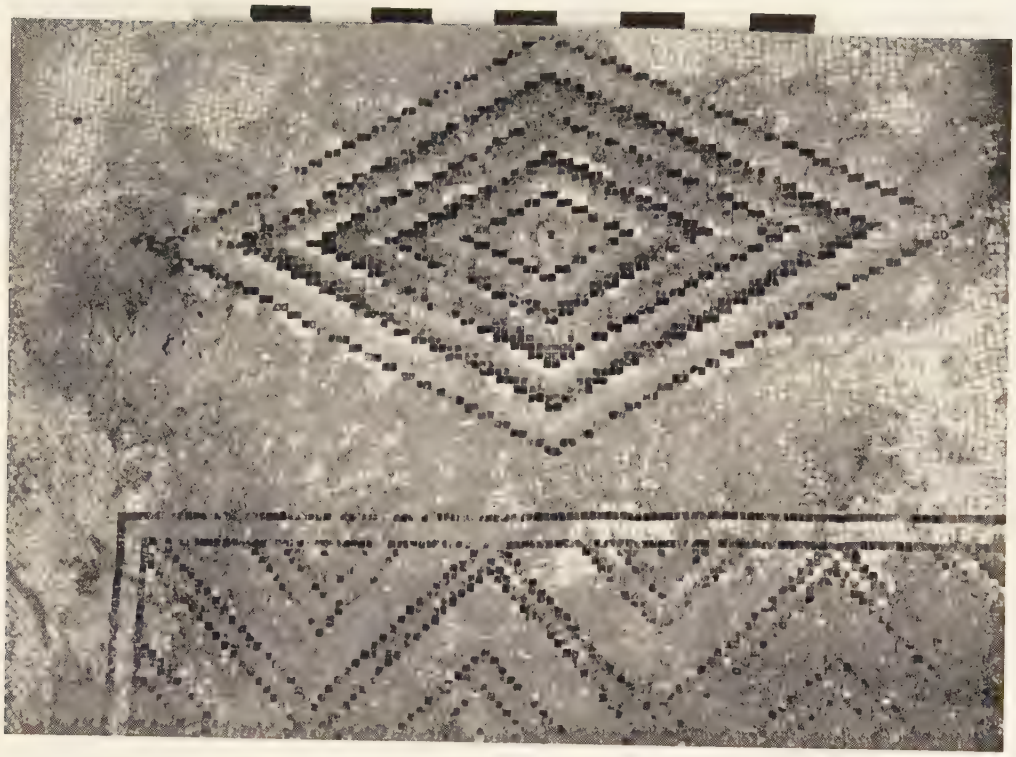
2. Steps leading down to sunk court, looking south-east

KHIRBET EL MEFJER

1. Chancel posts used to screen sunk court

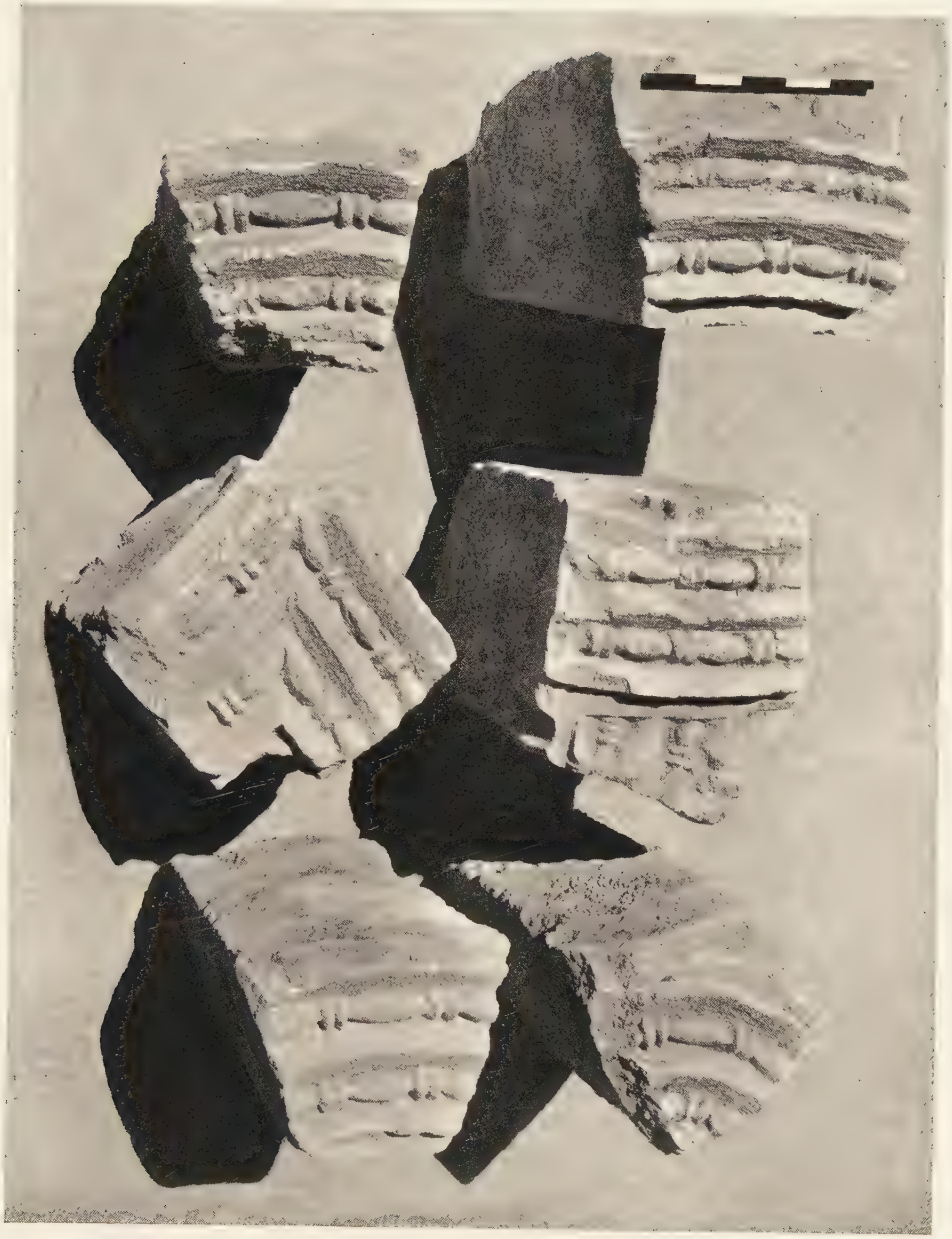
2. Debris over cloister to south of sunk court, showing burnt layer and fallen chancel post

KHIRBET EL MEFJER



Mosaic pavement in sunk court

KHIRBET EL MEFJER



Voussoirs found in debris of sunk court

KHIRBET EL MEFJER

1. Windows and door leading to crypt below Hall I

2. Moulded corner stone of a door

KHIRBET EL MEFJER

MAP OF ROMAN PALESTINE[1]

I. *Introduction*

THE map of Roman Palestine is meant to give a survey of the country as it existed between the time of Josephus and the time of Eusebius, that is between the first and the fourth centuries A.D. The year A.D. 300 has been chosen as the actual date of the map. It is assumed that in this year the purely Roman development in Palestine reached its zenith; the country had been almost entirely divided up amongst the territories of the Romanized cities, the system of Roman roads had been completed, and the pagan temples and monuments were still standing, while the Byzantine churches and monasteries had not yet come into being. In order, however, to help students of the later Roman period, the provincial division of A.D. 400 has been also shown on the map.

The purpose for which the map has been compiled would not, however, be accomplished if it did not show a number of towns and villages which were destroyed before, during, or after the wars of A.D. 70 and 132–5. How many of these had been resettled by A.D. 300 it is difficult to say. Most of them certainly were, to judge from the existence of later Roman pottery on their sites.

The sources used include, besides the writings of Josephus[2] and the Onomasticon of Eusebius,[3] the Books of the Maccabees,[4] the classical authors, and the later sources up to Georgius Cyprius.[5] The names of the Byzantine churches, monasteries, and lauras have been omitted.

A second group of sources is represented by the Talmudic writings,[6] the Syriac and the Samaritan sources.[7]

Names which could be reasonably connected with an existing site have been

[1] I have to thank the R.P. F.-M. Abel, O.P., Professor A. Alt, and Professor W. F. Albright, who kindly agreed to read the manuscript of this article and to give their advice; Professor S. Klein, who assisted me with his advice, lent me some valuable books and read the manuscript and the proofs; Dr. B. Maisler, who, besides giving me several hints from the great store of his topographical knowledge, also advised me on the transliteration of the Hebrew names; Mr. J. Press, who allowed me to utilize the manuscript of his *Historical and Topographical Lexicon of Palestine*; and Mr. S. Liebermann, who helped me in checking the more difficult Talmudic passages and allowed me besides to use his library. The execution of the map is due to the efficient collaboration of Mr. N. Avigad (Reiss).

[2] The topographical material contained in Josephus has been sifted in three monographs: E. Nestle in *ZDPV*, 1911, pp. 65 ff.; G. Oehler, *ibid.*, 1905, pp. 1 ff., 49 ff.; and L. Haefeli, *Samaria und Peräa bei Fl. Josephus*, Freiburg, 1913.

[3] Ed. Klostermann, Leipzig, 1904.

[4] Cf. the articles of Père F.-M. Abel in *RB*, 1923–6.

[5] The material referred to has been collected and arranged by Professor P. Thomsen in his *Loca Sancta*, to which the writer acknowledges his great indebtedness.

[6] The material has been collected and arranged in the various monographs of Professor S. Klein and other scholars quoted in the text.

[7] The Samaritan sources have been discussed recently by I. Ben-Zevie, *Sefer ha-Shōmrōnīm*, Tel Aviv, 1935.

shown on the map in the form given by the *main* source. The sources were arranged in two groups (*a*) Latin and Greek, (*b*) Semitic. Within each group an order of precedence was observed. In group (*a*), represented by the Roman type on the map, this runs: (1) The New Testament (in the form given by the Vulgate); (2) Josephus and other classical authors (preference is given to the Latin sources unless obviously corrupt or secondary; the Greek sources are transliterated in accordance with the rules of the Hellenic Society); (3) Eusebius (name forms as written in Latin by Jerome); (4) later sources. In group (*b*) the order is: (1) Mishna; (2) Tosefta; (3) Jerusalem Talmud; (4) Babylonian Talmud; (5) Midrashim; (6) Syriac and Samaritan sources. The names (in italics) are transliterated in accordance with the rules applied in this QUARTERLY.

The system outlined above does not indeed result in a consistent transcription, but it assures the reader of a name form warranted by an ancient source. In order to avoid an unnecessary repetition quotations which every reader can find in Professor Thomsen's *Loca Sancta* have been omitted, only the main source being given in each case.

Where the identification proposed agrees with that in *Loca Sancta* the letters *LS* are added. With this exception the latest reference available has been given; this should enable the reader to find his way to the literature on the subject. In quoting modern authors preference has been given to the work with the most copious bibliography. As a rule only the author followed has been quoted; if his views met with opposition, the most important of the authors disagreeing with him have also been quoted. Where no source is given the information is derived from the Records of the Department of Antiquities.

It must be remembered that the identifications refer to the places existing in Roman times and in no way prejudice the topography of the Biblical sites. Thus Bethsura is shown at Kh. Beit Sūr and not at Kh. Tubeiqa, Lachis at Qubeibe and not at Tell ed Duweir, &c. The identifications shown on the map represent the opinions of the writer and do not in any way involve the authority of the Department of Antiquities. The writer offers his apologies to the eminent scholars whose opinions he has had occasionally to reject, but he hopes that it will be understood that on a map only one point can be shown for each site and that where our evidence is as evenly balanced, as e.g. in the Gabaon-Mizpa-Beeroth controversy, the reasons for giving preference to one view over another must depend very much on individual judgement.

The signs used on the map correspond to those adopted for the 1 : 1.000.000 International map of the Roman Empire, with certain amplifications, justified, it is hoped, by the larger scale of the map. The buildings and monuments

printed in brown do not exist at the present day, but are mentioned in our sources. The signs accompanying a town name represent buildings within the town area.

The boundaries have been constructed on the principle adopted by Beyer in *ZDPV*, 1931, pp. 213 ff., i.e. mainly by utilizing the distances given by Eusebius as denoting political dependence. Unfortunately Eusebius does not furnish everywhere such ample evidence as for Eleutheropolis, Diospolis, and Nicopolis, the boundaries of which were defined by Beyer. However, by utilizing whatever scraps of evidence could be found in our sources, the boundaries shown on the accompanying map have been constructed; of course, unless they follow a well defined natural boundary, such as a river, they are to be taken as approximate only.[1]

The boundaries have been fixed on the following principles: (*a*) the territory of every town is made to include (1) villages mentioned as forming part of its territory (marked with an asterisk in the lists); (2) villages whose position is indicated by measurements from the town, unless such attribution is manifestly impossible; (3) the territory covered by the town aqueduct.

(*b*) If an ancient administrative division is assigned to a town it is assigned as a whole, unless the contrary is clearly stated.

(*c*) Where a former province is split up between city territories, the city boundaries follow wherever possible the former provincial boundary.

(*d*) If a place is mentioned as being between two towns, it stands near the boundary.

(*e*) The boundaries mentioned in writings whose main purpose is religious should be accepted only if confirming or supplementing other information.

(*f*) Places in which Jewish religious functions were exercised, such as the meeting-places of the Sanhedrin, the signal stations used for signalling the new moon, and places settled by priestly families after the destruction of the temple, belonged to the Jewish provinces and to their territorial successors.

Abbreviations used:

A—Josephus Flavius, *Antiquities.*
AASOR—*Annual, American Schools of Oriental Research.*
Abel—F.-M. Abel, *Géographie de la Palestine*, Vol. I, Paris, 1933.
AJA—*American Journal of Archaeology.*
AP—Antonini Placentini itinerarium, ed. Geyer, in *Itineraria Hierosolymitana*, Vienna, 1898.
AR—C. Clermont-Ganneau, *Archaeological Researches in Palestine*, London, 1896–9.
Assmann—J. Assmann, *De coloniis oppidibusque romanis, quibus imperatoria nomina vel cognomina imposita sunt*, Langensalza, 1905.
b—Babylonian Talmud.

[1] Cf. also R. C. Jones, *JRS*, 1931, pp. 78 *ff.*

B—Josephus Flavius, *Bellum Judaicum.*
Bar—S. Klein, *Die Barajta der 24 Priesterabteilungen.* Beiträge zur Geographie und Geschichte Galiläas. Kirchhain, 1909.
BASOR—*Bulletin, American Schools of Oriental Research.*
BJPES—*Bulletin, Jewish Palestine Exploration Society.*
Bound.—Saarisaalo, *The Boundary between Issachar and Naphtali*, Helsinki, 1927.
Buhl—F. Buhl, *Geographie des alten Palästina*, Freiburg, 1896.
BZ—I. Ben-Zevie, *Sefer ha-Shōmrōnīm*, Tel Aviv, 1935.
EAO—C. Clermont-Ganneau, *Études d'archéologie orientale*, Paris, 1880, 1897.
EJ—*Encyclopaedia Judaica 'Eschkol'*, Berlin, 10 vols. A–Lyra.
Hier—Jerome's translation of the *Onomasticon*, *see* On.
Hill—G. F. Hill, *British Museum Catalogue of Greek Coins, Palestine.*
IB—Itinerarium Burdigalense, ed. Geyer, in *Itineraria Hierosolymitana*, Vienna, 1898.
JPOS—*Journal of the Palestine Oriental Society.*
JRS—*Journal of Roman Studies.*
Kalir—Elegy *Zekhōr ēcha ānū* by Eliezer Kalir. Cf. *Bar.*
KW—Kohl Watzinger, *Antike Synagogen in Galiläa*, 1916.
Klein, *Küstenstr.*—S. Klein, 'Die Küstenstrasse Palästinas' in *Scripta Universitatis atque Bibliothecae Hierosolymitanarum, Judaica et Orientalia*, I, pp. 1 ff.
LS—P. Thomsen, *Loca Sancta*, Halle a. S., 1907.
Mader—Mader, *Altchristliche Basiliken und Lokaltraditionen in Südjudäa*, Paderborn, 1918.
MDOG—*Mitteilungen der Deutschen Orientgesellschaft.*
Meg. Taan.—*Megillat Taanit*, ed. Zeitlin, *Jewish Quarterly Review*, 1919–20, pp. 49 ff.
MGWJ—*Monatshefte für Geschichte und Wissenschaft des Judentums.*
MM—*Die Mosaikkarte von Madeba*, ed. Guthe-Palmer, Leipzig, 1906.
MN—*Mitteilungen und Nachrichten des Deutschen Palästinavereins.*
ND—*Notitia dignitatum.*
Notitia—Notice of episcopal seats, Palmer, *The Desert of the Exodus*, Cambridge, 1871, II, pp. 550 ff. G. Palamas, Ἱεροσολυμίας, 1862.
OLZ—*Orientalistische Literaturzeitung.*
On—The *Onomasticon* of Eusebius, ed. Klostermann, Leipzig, 1904.
OuW—G. Dalman, *Orte und Wege Jesu*, 3rd ed. Gütersloh, 1924.
P—J. Press, *Historical and Topographical Lexicon of Palestine* (in manuscript).
PEFA—*Palestine Exploration Fund, Annual.*
PG—*Patrologia Graeca*, ed. Migne.
PJB—*Palästinajahrbuch.*
PL—*Patrologia Latina*, ed. Migne.
Plin.—Pliny, *Natural History*, ed. Ian-Mayhoff.
PO—*Patrologia orientalis*, ed. Graffin–F. Nau.
PS—Klein, *Palästina-Studien*, Vienna, 1923– , 3 vols.
QSt.—*Quarterly Statement, Palestine Exploration Fund.*
RAO—C. Clermont-Ganneau, *Recueil d'archéologie orientale*, 8 vols. Paris, 1888–1924.
RB—*Revue biblique.*
Schlatter—A. Schlatter, *Zur Topographie und Geschichte Palästinas*, Calw, 1893.
Schürer—E. Schürer, *Geschichte des jüdischen Volkes im Zeitalter Jesu Christi.* Leipzig, 1907 (4th ed.).
Smith—G. A. Smith, *Historical Geography of the Holy Land* (22nd ed.).
SWP—Survey of Western Palestine. London, 1881–3, 3 vols.
t—*Tosefta*, ed. Zuckermandel, Pasewalk, 1882.
TP—*Tabula Peutingeriana*, ed. Miller in *Itineraria Romana*, Stuttgart, 1916.

V—Josephus Flavius, *Vita.*
y—Jerusalem Talmud.
Yerush. JPES—*Yerūshalayīm*, Memorial Volume, M. Luncz, published by the Jewish Palestine Exploration Society, 1928.
ZDPV—*Zeitschrift des Deutschen Palästina-Vereins.*

Quotations from Talmudic literature without a prefix refer to the Mishna. For the abbreviations of the names of various books see H. L. Strack, *Einleitung in den Talmud*, Leipzig, 1894 (2nd ed.).

II. *The cities and their territories*

The territory now called Palestine was in A.D. 400 distributed amongst four provinces of the Roman Empire. The plain and hills north of Acre, the plain of the Bay of Acre, the north-western part of the Carmel, and the Huleh Plain were part of the province of *Phoenicia maritima*, with its capital at Tyre. *Palaestina Prima*, administered from Caesarea, included the former provinces of Judaea, Idumaea, Samaria, and the maritime plain from the Wādi Dustrey to beyond Raphia. *Palaestina Secunda*, with its capital at Scythopolis, extended over Galilee, the Plain of Esdraelon, and the Jordan Valley from Lake Ḥūleh to the hills north of the Wādi Fāra. *Palaestina Tertia* (or *Salutaris*) stretched over the Negeb south of Beersheba; its capital was first Petra and then Aila. The four provinces mentioned above included also extensive territories to the north and south of present Palestine, as well as Trans-Jordan.

In accordance with the urbanizing tendencies of the Roman Government every province was subdivided into territories administered by self-governing cities. In consequence, however, of the difficulties encountered by the Romans this process was retarded in Palestine and extensive territories remained under the direct administration of the Government and were called either *saltus* or *regio*.

In the following list the towns and their territories are dealt with by provinces in the order of the notice of Georgius Cyprius (ed. Gelzer), pp. 49 ff. (Teubner).

PHOENICIA MARITIMA

TYRUS (Tyre)

The territory of Tyre included but a narrow strip of Northern Palestine and is hence not shown in detail on the map. Its southern limits coincided with the northern boundaries of Ptolemais, Diocaesarea, and Tetracomia. The territory of Tyre included also Jewish villages (*B.* 4. 2. 1; 2. 21. 1 and yDemai, 22 d (2, 1)). The following places in the territory of Tyre are shown on the map:

PLACE-NAMES:

Cadasa (*B.* 2. 18. 1)—Qadas (*LS*; Fenner, *PJB*, 1905, p. 101; Dalman, *PJB*, 1914, p. 46; Albright, *BASOR*, No. 4, p. 11). Temple and mausoleum (*SWP*, I, p. 226*f.*).

Capar Ganaeoi (Gabarganaeoi *V*, 10) = *Ăgganaiyā d'Qedesh* (yMeg 70 a–1, 1)—Village in Merj Qadas (Klein, *PS*, II, 2, pp. 16 ff.; cf. Press, *BJPES*, I, 3, p. 29, n. 24).

NATURAL FEATURES: Plain of Asor (I Macc. 11, 67)—Merj Qadas (Abel, *RB*, 1926, p. 214*f.*).

ROMAN REMAINS: (1)[1] Temple of Athena with inscription at Kh. Ḥarrā (Abel, *RB*, 1908, p. 574; Albright, *BASOR*, No. 19, p. 12).

PTOLEMAIS (Acre)

FULL TITLE: Colonia Claudia (Neronia) Felix Ptolemais (Germanica Stabilis) ἱερά ἄσυλος καὶ αὐτόνομος (Hill, *B.M.C. Phoenicia*, p. lxxix) formerly Acce (Plin. V, 19) = *'Akkō* (AZ, 3, 4).

Ptolemais was a harbour town, having, on the evidence of its coins, sanctuaries of Zeus, Tyche, Artemis, Pluto and Persephone, Perseus, Serapis and Cybele (Schürer, II[4], pp. 36, 141 f.). It had a gymnasium (*B.* 1. 21. 11) and a bath of Aphrodite (AZ, 3, 4). A big fair was held there (yAZ, 39 d). The town aqueduct reaches el Qabri (*SWP*, I, p. 146).

TERRITORY AND BOUNDARIES: The territory of Ptolemais[2] is described in general terms by Josephus (*B.* 2. 10. 2) as extending from the Ladder of Tyre to the Carmel and from the sea to the hills. The actual boundary ran on the north from Ecdippa[3] along the Wādi el Qarn to a point west of Mi'īlya, then over the mountains east of *K'far 'Amīqō* and Caparasima[4] and continued at a distance of about eight miles from Ptolemais, so as to include the unknown site of Bethbeten. The boundary passed at the foot of the hills, excluding the villages belonging to Diocaesarea (see p. 168[30]), and then along the Wādi el Melek to the hills east of Jeida, thus including the plain to the east of Besara. It passed north of Gabe, but south of *Ardasqūs* and *Ṭīb'ōn* to Haritiyye[5] and ran south of 'Isfīya and then along the Wādi Fellah to north of Certha and to the sea.

PLACE-NAMES:

'Ardasqūs (tErub 9 (6), 4–148, 18)—Qusqus (Dalman, *PJB*, 1923, p. 28; cf. Klein, *EJ*, III, p. 298 f.).

*Besara (*V*, 24)—Kh. Bīr el Beidar (Albright, *AASOR*, II/III, p. 20, n. 7; Alt, *PJB*, 1926, p. 65; cf. Klein, *EJ*, IV, p. 426 f.; Dalman, *PJB*, 1923, p. 38). This was a centre of the domains of Queen Berenice, extending in the plain to the east. If Besara is identical with *Bēt Sh'arīm* (tSukk. 2, 2–193, 20) it must have been later on transferred to Lower Galilee, perhaps together with *Bēt Leḥem Ṣorayyā* (see p. 168 [30]).

Bīrī (tMoQ 2, 16–231, 19)—Birwa (?) (Ben-Zevie, *EJ*, IV, p. 833. Cf. Klein, *PS*, I, 4, pp. 52 f.).

Calamon, mutatio (IB, 19, 7) = *Ṣalmōna* (Sifre בחוקותי 12, 9)—Haifa. The position of Calamon is governed by that of Sycaminum, from which it was three miles distant. If the latter is at Tell es Semak, Calamon was somewhere in modern

[1] The numbers in brackets correspond to the numbers on the map.

[2] Cf. Klein, *PS*, I, 4, pp. 51 ff.

[3] Avi-Yonah, *JPOS*, XIV, pp. 56 ff.

[4] The Galilean villages of *Bēt Zenīta*, *Ga'atōn* and *Bēt Ḥobaya* formed an enclave between Ptolemais and Tyre belonging to Diocaesarea.

[5] Schlatter, p. 297, n. 1.

Haifa. (Cf. Hartmann in *ZDPV*, 1910, p. 171; Klein, *Küstenstr.*, p. 5). At Tell Abu Hawām (*LS* and Dalman, *PJB*, 1925, p. 43) no Roman remains were found (Hamilton, *QDAP*, IV, p. 69).

*[Ca]parasima (J. Mosch., *PG*, 87, 2909)—Kafr Sumeiʿ (*LS*; Klein, *Tōldōt ha-Yishūv*, p. 21, n. 34).

Castra Samaritanorum (AP, 3)=*Qaṣtrā* (Thr. R. I, 17, ed. Buber, p. 46*a*)—et Tinʿāne (Abel, p. 352. Cf. Dalman, *PJB*, 1925, p. 43).

Ecdippa, mutatio (Plin. V, 19; IB, 19, 5) = *Ākhzīb*, *Kᵉzīb* (Sheb. 6, 1)—ez Zīb (*LS*).

Efa (*On*, 108, 31)—*Ḥaifa* (tYeb 6, 8–248, 6)—Ḥaifa el ʿAtīqa. Efa is distinct from Sycaminum (cf. Dalman, *PJB*, 1923, p. 18 f.; Klein, *Küstenstr.*, p. 5). A Roman mole has been recently discovered at Haifa el ʿAtīqa. A Roman tomb and bath exist there (Schumacher, *ZDPV*, 1890, pp. 175–80; *ibid.*, *QSt.*, 1887, p. 33 f.).

Gᵉdōra (Sifra בחוקותי, 12, 9) = Jidru (Klein, *Küstenstr.*, p. 5).

Kabritā (tSheb 4, 11–66, 7)—Kh. el Kabarsa (Dalman, *PJB*, 1923, p. 22, n. 3).

**Kᵉfar ʿAkkō* (tKil. 1, 12–74, 14)—Tell el Fukhār (Saarisalo, *JPOS*, X, p. 6; Klein, *EJ*, IX, p. 1124). This cannot be the Capharath Come (var. Caphar Eccho) of *B.* 2. 20. 6. The latter was a village fortified by Josephus in Galilee between Iotapata and Iapha. Josephus could not have fortified Tell el Fukhar, Kafr Yāsīf, ʿAmqa, or any other place proposed for this site.

**Kᵉfar ʿAmīqō* (tBB, 8, 10–362, 3) = ʿAmqa (Klein, *EJ*, II, p. 610 f.).

Magdiel (*On*, 130, 21) = Kh. Mithilye (*LS*).

Sycaminum, mansio (Plin. V, 19; IB, 19, 8)—*Shiqmōna* (Demai 1, 1) = Tell es Samak (Hartmann, *ZDPV*, 1910, p. 171; cf. Dalman, *PJB*, 1923, p. 18 f.; Klein, *Küstenstr.*, p. 5).

Tībʿōn (tMeg. 2, 5–223, 20) = Ṭabʿūn (Klein, *PS*, I, 1, pp. 27, 33; I, 4, pp. 40 f.; Dalman, *PJB*, 1923, p. 27). Synagogue (tMeg *l.c.*).

Yanōaḥ (yKilai 28a—2, 6) —Yānūḥ (Klein, *EJ*, VIII, p. 875.)

Natural Features:

Belus (Plin. V, 19)—Nahr Naʿmān (Abel, pp. 465 ff.; Schlatter, pp. 352 f.). This river springs from the Cendebia palus (Plin. V, 19) (Abel, p. 465).

*Carmelus (included in the territory of Phoenicia according to *B.* 3. 3. 1); altar (Tac. *Hist.*, II, 78); pagan holy tree (tAZ, 6 (7), 8–470, 7–8).

Mē Gaʿatōn (yShebi, 36c–6, 1)—Wādi Mefshūḥ (Dalman, *PJB*, 1923, p. 22; Klein, *EJ*, VII, p. 111).

Promontorium Carmel (Plin. V, 19).

*Rivus Pacida (Plin. V, 19)—River Kishon (Abel, p. 467 f.). This river was in the territory of Ptolemais according to Ps.-Aristeas (cf. Schlatter, p. 91).

Yamā shel Ḥaifa (Midr. Tannaim, ed. Hoffmann, 219, 5)—Bay of Acre (Klein, *Küstenstr.*, p. 6 f.).

Remains of the Roman Period:

(2) 'Mausoleum of Memnon' on the Belus (*B.* 2. 10. 2). (3) Villa, Kh. Lūbye (Mühlinen, *ZDPV*, 1908, pp. 79 f.). (4) Ruins of Roman temple, Qōd er Riḥān

on the Carmel (*ibid.*, p. 97); (4a) Aqueduct at eṭ Ṭīre (*ibid.*, p. 67)—Road station (5) Debbet el Khān (Alt, *PJB*, 1928, p. 42); Synagogue at (2a) Kafr Yāsīf (Braslawski, *EJ*, IX, p. 1133). (6) Quarry, ed Darajāt (Mühlinen *l. c.*, p. 145).

CAESAREA PANEAS (Baniās)

The territory of Paneas[1] included of modern Palestine:

Abelane (*A.* 8. 12. 4)—Abil el Qamḥ (*LS*).

Danos (*A.* 1. 10. 1) = *Kᵉfar Dan* (yDemai, 22c–2, 1) = Tell el Qāḍi (*LS*; Klein, *EJ*, V, p. 760).

Daphne (*B.* 4. 1. 1)—Kh. Dafne (*LS*).

NATURAL FEATURES:

Lacus Semechonitis (*B.* 4. 1. 1)—*Yamā dᵉSamkhō* (yKil. 32c–9, 4)—Lake Ḥūleh (Abel, pp. 491 ff.).

Ulatha (*A.* 15. 10. 3)—Plain north of Lake Ḥūleh.

PALAESTINA PRIMA

AELIA CAPITOLINA—HIEROSOLYMA (Jerusalem)

FULL TITLE: Colonia (Aurelia) Aelia Capitolina (Commodiana Pia Felix Augusta (?)). (Cf. Hill, p. xliii).

Roman Jerusalem (Vincent–Abel, *Jérusalem nouvelle*, I, pp. 1–88, Pl. I) was a walled town with a capitol (Offord, *QSt.*, 1918, p. 39), a temple of Jupiter Capitolinus, a forum with a temple of Venus, colonnaded streets (MM, VII) and a camp on Mount Zion of the Legio Decima Fretensis, which garrisoned the town till the third century A.D., being later on replaced by the equites Mauri Illyriciani of the Notitia Dignitatum (73, 21). The town had a theatre and a circus within the walls (Vincent–Abel, *l.c.*, Pl. I) and another theatre (of Herod?) in the Wādi Yāsūl (Schick, *QSt.*, 1887, p. 161). Jerusalem had a double aqueduct, a high-level line from *ʿEn ʿEṭam* and Bīr Daraj and a low-level line from the Wādi el ʿArrūb (*B.* 2. 9. 4; Schick, *ZDPV*, 1878, pp. 132 ff.; *RAO*, IV, p. 206 f.; *SWP*, III, pp. 89 ff.; Abel, *RB*, 1926, pp. 284–8; Abel, pp. 450 ff.).

The territory of Aelia Capitolina included the former toparchies of Oreine (Plin. V, 14), i.e. the mountainous district round Jerusalem, the toparchy of Gophna (Gophanitica) to the north and the toparchy of Herodium, formerly of Bethlehem (*OuW*, p. 24), to the south. The toparchy of Gophna included also the district of Aphairema added to Judaea in 145 B.C. (1 Macc. 11, 34; Abel, *RB*, 1926, p. 211).

The boundaries of this territory coincided on the north with the former boundary of Judaea and Samaria, the Wādi Deir el Ballūṭ (*OuW*, p. 4 f.) with its continuations to the east. The boundary passed north of Anuathu Borcaeus; from this point it turned sharply southwards, leaving Selo, Isana, and the whole of the former Judaean toparchy of Acrabba to Neapolis; Ephrem was, however, included in Jerusalem. From there the boundary probably followed the edge of the mountains above the Wādi ʿAuja and the Wādi Nuweiʿme, then it continued across theWādi el Qilṭ to the 'castra inter Aeliam et Hierichunte', Maledomni; from here it must have run in a south-easterly direction,

[1] *OuW*, p. 218.

leaving the castles at the mouth of the Wādi el Qilṭ outside the territory of Jerusalem, but including the Buqei'a, with Hyrcania and the watch-towers of Kurūm Abu Ṭubq. The boundary reached the Dead Sea somewhere north of Engaddi, perhaps at Rās Feshka, and continued to the Wādi ed Daraje; it followed this wādi and passed south of Thecoa, Sior and Alulos and north of the Terebinth; hence it turned northwards, leaving Gadora on the east, Gabatha and Abenezer on the west. Chasalon belonged to Jerusalem; from there the boundary in all probability continued along the edge of the Judaean mountains west of Cariathiareim, *K'far L'qṭayā* and the Lower Bethoron. Crossing the hills in a north-easterly direction it passed *Gantā* and Caphargamala in the Wādi Jennātā and reached the Wādi Deir el Ballūṭ by way of Nabi Ṣāleḥ and Deir es Sūdān, leaving Aruir on the east.

Place-names:

Adasa (I Macc. 7, 40)—Kh. 'Addāse (Abel, *RB*, 1924, pp. 377 ff.).
Agrippae vicus (3 Bar. prol. 3, trsl. Charles, *Apocrypha*, II, p. 533)—Deir Senne (Abel, *RB*, 1935, pp. 61 ff.).[1]
Aialon (*On*, 18, 14)—Kh. Ḥaiyān (?) (*OuW*, p. 231; Alt, *PJB*, 1928, p. 33, n. 5).
Ailamon (MM, VII)—Kh. 'Almīt (Abel, *RB*, 1934, p. 355).
Ain (*B*. 4. 9. 4)—'Ain Fāra (?) (Nestle, *ZDPV*, 1911, p. 104).
*Alulos (*B*. 4. 9. 6) = Alula (Hier. 87, 12)—Ḥalḥūl (Schlatter, *ZDPV*, 1896, p. 222; Nestle, *ZDPV*, 1911, p. 79; Mader, pp. 35–38).
Anathoth (*A*. 10. 7. 3)—'Anātā (*LS*).
*Anuathu Borcaeus (*B*. 3. 3. 5)—Kh. Berqīt (*LS*; Nestle, *ZDPV*, 1911, p. 99; Dalman, *PJB*, 1912, p. 27). Boundary point towards Samaria (Neapolis).
Aphairema (1 Macc. 11, 34) = Efraim (*On*, 28, 4)—et Ṭayibe (Abel, *RB*, 1926, p. 211).
Arath (*On*, 34, 4)—Kh. Hārāsh (?) (*LS*).
Aruir (Hier. 33, 10)—'Arūra (*LS*).
Asphar, well (1 Macc. 9, 33)—Bīr Za'ferān (Abel, *RB*, 1925, pp. 196 f.).
Ataroth (*On*, 26, 25 f.), two villages—Kh. 'Aṭṭāra and Rāfāt (*LS* and Alt, *PJB*, 1926, pp. 38 f.; cf. *ibid.*, 1929, p. 12 f.).
Ba'alat (ySanh 18c–I, 1)—Ba'alīn (*SWP*, II, p. 409; cf. Klein, *EJ*, III, p. 827).
Baorin (AP, 16)—Rās eṭ Ṭmīm (Voigt, *AASOR*, V, pp. 67 ff.; Alt, *PJB*, 1929, p. 58).
Beeroth (Hier. 49, 9)—Tell en Naṣbe(?) (Albright, *AASOR*, IV, pp. 90–111; *JPOS*, III, p. 114 f.; Abel, *RB*, 1924, p. 383; cf. Abel, *RB*, 1934, pp. 364–72; Beyer, *ZDPV*, 1930, pp. 209–11).
Berea (1 Macc. 9, 4)—el Bīre (Abel, *RB*, 1924, pp. 382 f.).
Berzetho (*A*. 12. 11. 1)—Bīr Zeit (Dalman, *PJB*, 1914, p. 29; Abel, *RB*, 1924, p. 382; *id.*, *JPOS*, VIII, pp. 50 f.).
Bēt Ḥarūdūn (Yoma 6, 8)—Kh. Ḥaredān (Klein, *EJ*, IV, pp. 396 f.).
Betabudison (corrected from Betabusidon) (Vita Sabae, 39)—Abu Dīs (*LS*).
Bethacharma (Hier. in Jer. 2, 8; *PL*, 24, c. 749)—el Khaḍr (?) (Alt, *PJB*, 1928, pp. 20 f.).

[1] Not shown on the map.

Bethania (Matt. 21, 17; *On*, 58, 15)—el ʿEizariyye (*LS*).
Bethbassi (1 Macc. 9, 62)—Kh. Beit Baṣṣa (Abel, *RB*, 1925, p. 211 ff.).
Bethel (I Macc. 9, 50; *B*. 4. 9. 9)—Burj Beitīn (*LS*; Sternberg, *ZDPV*, 1915, pp. 1–40; *QDAP*, IV, pp. 196 ff.).
Bethlehem (Matt. 2, 1)—Bethlehem (*LS*).
Bethoron Inferior (*B*. 2.19.2; *On*, 46, 21) = *Bēt Ḥōrīn* (tNida 7, 7–650, 3)—Beit ʿŪr et Taḥta (*LS*).
Bethoron Superior (*B*. 2. 19. 2; *On*, 46, 21)—Beit ʿŪr el Fōqa (*LS*).
Bethphage (Matt. 21, 1) = *Bēt Fāgē* (Men. 11, 2)—eṭ Ṭūr (*OuW*, p. 268 ff.; Klein, *EJ*, IV, p. 416).
Bethsura (I Macc. 4, 61)—Beit Ṣūr (*LS*; Albright, *BASOR*, No. 18, p. 9; Abel, *RB*, 1924, pp. 208 ff.).
Bethther (Eus. *H.E.*, IV, 6, 3) = *Bēt Ṯer* (Taan. 4, 6)—Kh. el Yehūd, near Battīr. Fortress (Carroll, *AASOR*, V, pp. 77 ff.; Schulten, *ZDPV*, 1933, pp. 180–4; Alt, *PJB*, 1927, pp. 11 ff.; Strathmann, *ibid.*, pp. 92 ff.); Garrison (*AR*, I, pp. 466 f.). Circumvallatio (Schulten, *l.c.*).
Bethzacharia (I Macc. 6, 32; *B*. 1. 1. 5)—Kh. Beit Skāria (*LS*; Abel, *RB*, 1924, pp. 208 ff.).
Bethzeth (1 Macc. 7, 19)—Kh. Beit Zeitā (Abel, *RB*, 1924, pp. 371 ff.).
*Caphargamala (*PL*, 41, 807, 809 f.)—Jemmāla (*LS*; Abel, *RB*, 1924, pp. 235 ff., 306; Beyer, *ZDPV*, 1931, pp. 225 f.; cf. A. Sacchetti, *Studi Stephaniani*, Beitgemāl, 1934).
Capharsalama (1 Macc. 7, 31)—Kh. Irhā (Abel, *RB*, 1924, pp. 374 ff.).
*Cariathiareim (*A*. 6. 1. 4; *On*, 114, 23 ff.)—Deir el Azhar. Fort, mutatio and detachment of Legio X. Fretensis (Abel, *RB*, 1925, p. 580; *ibid.*, 1934, p. 351 and n.) Road Station (To ennaton).
*Carnaeae, two villages (Hier. 113, 4)—Kh. el Qureine and Tell el Qureine (*LS*).
Castellum (?)—Qasṭal (Riemer, *PJB*, 1918, p. 34). Fort.
*Chasalon (*On*, 172, 16)—Kasla (*LS*; Albright, *BASOR*, No. 17, p. 4; Alt, *PJB*, 1928, p. 29 f.).
Colonia Amasa (*B*. 7. 6. 6) = *Mōṣā* (Sukka 4, 5) = *Qalōniyā* (ySukk. 54b–4, 3)—Qalōnya (*LS*; Schlatter, *ZDPV*, 1896, p. 222; Vincent–Abel, *Emmäus*, p. 284). Spring (*AR*, I, p. 480; Abel, p. 455).
Eleasa (1 Macc. 9, 5)—Kh. el ʿAshshī (Abel, *RB*, 1924, pp. 383 ff.).
To enna[ton] (MM, VII)—Kh. el Latatīn. Mutatio (Alt, *PJB*, 1927, p. 25; Kuhl–Meinhold, *PJB*, 1929, p. 115).
Ephrem (John 11, 54) = Efraea (*On*, 86, 1)—Kh. el Bayādir near ʿAin Samie (?) (Albright, *AASOR*, IV, pp. 129–33; *JPOS*, III, p. 36 f.; Alt, *PJB*, 1928, p. 32 f.; cf. *OuW*, p. 231 f.).
Etam (*A*. 8. 7. 3) = *ʿEn ʿEṭam* (yYoma 41a–3, 8)—ʿAin ʿAitān. (Cf. Klein, *EJ*, VI, p. 816.) Source of aqueduct. Bath (Finn, *QSt.*, 1883, p. 60 f.).
Faora (Hier. 169, 21)—Kh. Fāghūr.[1]
Gabaon (*B*. 2. 19. 1)—el Jīb (*LS*).

[1] I owe this identification to the kindness of Professor W. F. Albright.

Gabaon (*On*, 66, 11)—Ramallah height (Albright, *JPOS*, III, p. 112 f.; cf. Abel, *RB*, 1934, pp. 352 ff.; Alt, *PJB*, 1926, p. 11 f.; *ibid.*, 1927, p. 23 f.; Jirku, *JPOS*, VIII, pp. 187 ff.; Beyer, *ZDPV*, 1930, p. 199).

Gabath Saul (*B.* 5. 2. 1)—Tell el Fūl (*LS*).

*Gadora (*On*, 68, 20)—Kh. Jedūr (*LS*; Alt, *PJB*, 1934, p. 12, n. 1).

**Gantā* (Joh. Rufus, *Pleroph.* § 20, *PO*, VIII, p. 39—'Ain Jennātā (*RAO*, III, p. 230 f.).

Gareb (bSanh 103 b)—Jerāba (Abu el 'Auf) (Dalman, *PJB*, 1912, p. 26; cf. Klein, *EJ*, VII, p. 102).

Geba (*On*, 74, 2)—et Tell in the Wādi el Jīb (Alt, *PJB*, 1927, p. 50).

Gophna (Plin. V, 15)—*Bēt Gōfnīn* (tOhol. 18, 16–617, 16)—Jifna. Head-quarters of toparchy (*LS*; Alt, *PJB*, 1926, p. 43). Roman villa (Abel, *RB*, 1923, p. 111).

Herodium (Plin. V, 15; *A.* 14. 13. 9)—Jebel el Fureidīs (*LS*; *OuW*, p. 24; Alt, *PJB*, 1928, p. 18). Fortress, palace and mausoleum of Herod. Head-quarters of toparchy. Aqueduct (*SWP*, III, pp. 94, 161; Abel, p. 451).

Hyrcania (*B.* 1. 19. 1)—Kh. el Mird (Rhétoré, *RB*, 1897, p. 462). Fortress and aqueduct from el Muntar (Schick, *ZDPV*, 1880, pp. 19 ff.; Van Kasteren, *ibid.*, 1890, p. 110). Copper mines(?) (Byington, *QSt.*, 1926, p. 57).

'Īlōn (Bk of Jubilees)—Beit Illo (Abel, *RB*, 1925, p. 210).

Kᵉfar Lᵉqṭayā (Thr. R 1, 16, ed. Buber, 416)—Beit Liqya (Klein, *EJ*, IX, p. 1135; cf. *OuW*, p. 240; Dalman, *Jerusalem*, p. 232).

*Machmas (I Macc. 9, 73; *On*, 132, 2) = *Mikhmas* (Men. 8, 1)—Mukhmās (*LS*).

Maledomni (*On*, 24, 9) = Adommim (Hier. 25, 9) = *Maʿale Ādūmīm* (yRH 57d–2, 1)—Ṭalʿat ed Damm. Fort ('Castra inter Aeliam et Hierichunte'), Coh. I. salutaris (Not. Dign. 74, 48).

Maspha (I Macc. 3, 46) = *Miṣpa* (Pea 2, 6)—en Nabī Samwīl (*LS*; Albright, *AASOR*, IV, pp. 90 ff.; cf. Abel, *RB*, 1924, pp. 360 ff.).

Metopa (Vita Euthymii, 14, *PG*, 114, c. 609)—Kh. Umm Ṭūba (*LS*; Kob, *PJB*, 1932, p. 49).

Migdal ʿEder (Shek. 7, 4)—Kh. Siār el Ghanam (*OuW*, pp. 53 f.).

Natupha (Vita Cyriaci, *PG*, 115, c. 929)—Kh. Bedd Fālūḥ (?) (Kob, *PJB*, 1932, pp. 49 ff.).

Nephtho (Vita Sabae 67)—Lifta (*LS* and Abel, p. 455). Spring.

Qōbi (bSanh. 95a)—el Qabu.

Rama (*On*, 144, 14 f.)—er Rām (*LS*).

Remmon (*On*, 144, 11)—er Rummān (*LS*).

Ṣᵉbōʿīm (tYeb, 1, 10–241, 25)—Ṣōba (Klein, *EJ*, IV, p. 430).

Sior (*On*, 156, 4)—Siʿīr (Beyer, *ZDPV*, 1931, pp. 235 f.).

To tetarton (MM, VII)—Kh. Ḥawānīt (Kuhl–Meinhold, *PJB*, 1929, p. 114; Alt, *PJB*, 1931, p. 25). Mutatio.

*Thecoa (*A.* 9. 1. 3)—Kh. Teqūʿ. Village and fort (*LS* and Sütterlin in *PJB*, 1921, pp. 31–46; Beyer, *ZDPV*, 1931, p. 219; cf. *Bar.*, p. 23, n.8).

Tumulus Archelai (Hier. 45, 1)—near Rachel's Tomb. (*RAO*, II, pp. 134 f.) Road station (Klein, *ZDPV*, 1934, p. 27, n. 2). (Ia)

NATURAL FEATURES:

Acanthon Aulon (*B.* 5. 2. 1.)—Wādi Beit Ḥanīna (Abel, p. 400).
Lacus Asphaltitis (Plin. V, 15) = *Yamā shel Sᵉdōm* (tSukka 3, 9–196, 15)—Dead Sea (Abel, pp. 498 ff.).
Mons Azor (1 Macc. 9, 15)—el ʿAṣūr (Abel, p. 372 and *RB*, 1924, pp. 385 f.).
Mons Oliveti (Math. 21, 1)—Mount of Olives (Abel, pp. 372 f.).[1]
Pergamos (?)—Burjmus (Conder, *QSt.*, 1877, p. 27).
Pheretai (*B.* 4. 9. 4)—Wādi Fāra (Nestle, *ZDPV*, 1911, p. 104).
Scopus (*B.* 2. 19. 4) = *Ṣōfīm* (Pes. 3, 8; tMeg. 4 (3))—Ras el Meshāref (Abel, p. 375; cf. Epstein, *Tarbīṣ*, V, p. 386).
Solitudo Natupha (cf. Natupha above)—Abel, p. 436.
Solitudo Ruba (Vita Euthymii, *PG*, 114, c. 620)—el Buqeiʿa (*OuW*, p. 105; Kob, *PJB*, 1932, p. 50).
Solitudo Suca (Vita Charit., *PG*, 115, c. 913) = *Ṣūq* (Yoma, 6, 4)—Wādi Khreitūn (*OuW*, p. 105).
Solitudo Thecoa (1 Macc. 9, 33)—see above, s.v. Thecoa (Abel, p. 436 and *RB*, 1925, pp. 194 ff.).
Torrens Cedron (John 18, 1)—Kidron (Abel, pp. 400 f.).

ROMAN REMAINS: Roman forts at (7) Kh. Ḥayya (Lagrange, *RB*, 1895, p. 94) and Kh. Kuweiziba (8); (9) Villa, Kh. ʿAlya; Guard station, Kurūm Abu Ṭubq (Masterman, *QSt.*, 1903, p. 264 f.) (10); Road stations: Kh. Umm el Mes (Kuhl–Meinhold, *PJB*, 1929, pp. 122 f.) (11); Qaṣr ʿAli (*ibid.*, p. 118) (12); Watch-tower: Kh. Duraihima (13); Roman mill, Kh. Sāmiye (Survey of Palestine 1 : 100.000, Sheet 8, Sq. 18/32) (14); Roman bridges at Wādi Shaʿb Ijsāra (15) (not extant); and Qalōnya (16) (Kuhl, *PJB*, 1928, p. 137 f.); Well, ʿAin Ḥannīya (15a).

CAESAREA (Qaisariyye)

FULL TITLE: Prima Flavia Augusta Caesarea (Antoniniana) Metropolis Provinciae Syriae Palaestinae ἡ πρὸς Σεβαστῷ λιμένι (Zangemeister, *ZDPV*, 1890, p. 25; Mühlinen, *ZDPV*, 1908, pp. 242; Assmann, p. 81 f.; Schürer, II⁴, pp. 134 ff.) formerly Stratonis Turris (Plin. V, 13) = *Qīsrīn* (Ohol. 18, 9).

Caesarea was a walled town with a harbour (Sebastus, v. Haefeli, *Cäsarea am Meer*, p. 13 and Hill, p. 13). It had a temple of Augustus (*B.* 1. 21. 7), an Adrianaeum (Germer-Durand, *RB*, 1895, p. 75 f.), baths (IB, 19, 15), a theatre, an amphitheatre, an hippodrome (Jeremias, *ZDPV*, 1931, pp. 279 ff.) and a synagogue (*B.* 2. 14. 4; see also Haefeli, *l.c.*, p. 25; Abel, p. 449; *SWP*, II, pp. 13 ff.; Schürer, II⁴, pp. 33 f., 49, n. 90). The tetrapylon of Caesarea is mentioned in *Expositio totius mundi* 26 and in tOhol. 18, 13–617, 9. The town had three lines of aqueducts (1) a low-level line to Nahr ed Difle (Mühlinen, *ZDPV*, 1908, pp. 226, 229 ff.), crossing the Nahr ez Zerqa on a bridge; (2) a high-level line to the sources in the Upper Wādi es Sindīane (Haefeli, *l.c.*, p. 18) and (3) to Rās en Nabe' (Mühlinen, *l.c.* p. 242; cf. *SWP*, II, 18 ff.; Abel, p. 449).

The territory of Caesarea[2] is ill defined in our sources, Eusebius being of no help.

[1] Not shown on map.

[2] Cf. Haefeli, *l.c.*, pp. 32 ff.; *OuW*, p. 237; Klein, *PS*, II, 1, pp. 227 f.; *id.*, *MGWJ*, 1930, p. 376, n. 3; *id.*, *Yerūshalayīm*, X, p. 158.

Caesarea seems to have reached on the north to the Chorseos (Nahr ed Difle), as the town aqueduct went thus far. Then the boundary turned north to the Cave of *Ṭᵉlimōn*,[1] represented probably by the caves near Kh. Slimaniye; whence it went across the mountains (to the watershed ?) as far as Betoaenea (ʿAnīn ?); hence it turned south-west along the Wādi ʿAra road and south from Tell el Asāwir, following on the west the coast road which separated the territory of Caesarea from the Narbattene and leaving Narbata (Kh. Beidūs) on the east; the boundary followed the road to the road station near *Ṭībtā* (*Fondeqā dᵉṬībtā*); thence it turned westwards, passing *Ṣurān* (Umm Ṣūr) and going north to the Bdellopotamus (Nahr Iskanderūne), which it followed to the sea.[2] The smallness of the territory of Caesarea is not astonishing if one considers that Herod had at his disposal only the territory of an unimportant place like Strato's Tower, and that he had to respect the territories of Apollonia and Dora, the former having been freed by Gabinius and the latter by Pompey.

Place-names:

Betoaenea (*On*, 30, 5) = *Bēt Yānī* (tShebi. 7, 14–71, 30)—ʿAnīn (?) (*LS*; cf. Klein, *EJ*, IV, p. 405; Albright, *AASOR*, IV, p. 158). Therms.

Būrgatā (yAZ, 44d–5, 4)—Kh. Breiqṭās (?) (Maisler, *JPOS*, XIV, p. 99).

Crocodilon polis (Strabo XVI, 2, 27; Plin. V, 18)—Tell el Malaṭ. Remains of bridge. Roman wall to south.

Gēdra shel Qīsrīn (tShebi. 7, 10–71, 19)—Tell Akhḍār (Maisler, *JPOS*, XIV, p. 99).

Kᵉfar Shūmī (yHalah, 58c–2, 4)—Shūne (?) (Klein, *EJ*, IX, p. 1139).

**Ṣūran* (yDemai 22c–2, 1)—Umm Ṣūr.

Natural Features:

**Maʿarat Ṭᵉlīmōn*. Cave (yDemai, 22c–2, 1)—Caves at Fureidīs, below Kh. Slimaniye (*LS*).

Mons Syna (IB, 19, 17)—Māmās near *Kᵉfar Shūmī* (Benvenisti and Klein, *Zion*, I, pp. 50 ff.; cf. Hartmann, *ZDPV*, 1910, p. 172).

Saronas plain (*On*, 162, 5) from Caesarea to Jaffa.

Rivers:

Bdellopotamus (Notitia, p. 550)—Nahr Iskanderūne (Hauser, *QSt.*, 1908, p. 63).

Chorseus (Ptol. V, 14, 3)—Nahr ed Difle (Thomsen, *ZDPV*, 1906, p. 104; cf. Abel, p. 469 f.).

Crocodilon flumen (Plin. V. 75)—Nahr ez Zerqa (Abel, p. 470).

Roman Remains: Fort and theatre at Māmās (17) (*SWP*, II, p. 66 and Mühlinen, *ZDPV*, 1908, p. 240); dam at Kabāra (18) (Schumacher in *QSt.*, 1887, p. 80 f.); bridge at Muwēlḥa (19) (Maisler, *ZDPV*, 1935, p. 83); remains of bridge at Hefṣi-ba (20); mausoleum at Tell Bārak (21) (Garstang in *Bull. Brit. School of Archaeol.*, *Jerus.*, No. 5, pp. 55 f.; No. 6, p. 77) quarries, ibid. (*SWP*, II, p. 22).

[1] The other Talmudic view, according to which the territory of Caesarea reached *Migdal Malḥa* (yDemai, 22c–2, 1), includes the territory of Dor in that of Caesarea.

[2] This we learn from a Notitia of the bishoprics of Palestine printed by Palmer in the *Desert of the Exodus*, II, Appendix D, pp. 550–4. The list is medieval, but contains older material of value. This list was published by G. Palamas, Ἱεροσολυμίας (1862).

DORA (Burj eṭ Ṭanṭūra)

FULL TITLE: Dora ἱερὰ ἄσυλος αὐτόνομος ναυαρχίς (Hill, *B.M.C. Phoenicia*, p. lxxv; Dahl, *Materials for a History of Dor*; cf. *QDAP*, I, p. 148).

The town had a double harbour separated by a promontory with a tower and temples of Zeus and Astarte (Schürer, II[4], p. 35, n. 27, pp. 138 ff.). There was a causeway to the east (*SWP*, II, p. 9). Synagogue (*A.* 19. 6. 3).

Dor belonged to Phoenicia (whose boundary was then the Chorseus) till the time of the *Itinerarium Burdigalense* (A.D. 333), for at that time the boundary of Syria and Palestine is placed at Certha (Kh. Dustrey). The transfer may have had some connexion with the reforms of Diocletian. The boundaries were defined on the north by those of Ptolemais, on the south by those of Caesarea. On the east the territory of Dor may have reached the Carmel watershed. Harbour towns, such as Dor and Joppe, had small territories.

PLACE-NAMES:

Bucolon polis (Strabo XVI, 2, 27)—ʿAtlīt (*LS*).
Certha, mutatio (IB, 19, 10)—Kh. Dustrey (Johns, *QDAP*, III, p. 151).
⟨E⟩g[a]bata⟨na⟩ (Plin. V, 18)—Gaba (*On*, 70, 8) = Jabaʿ (*LS*).
Migdal Malḥā (yDemai 22c–2, 1)—Kh. Mālha (*LS*).

ROMAN REMAINS: Kh. Drēheme—watch-tower, Dahl, *l.c.*, p. 14 (22). Synagogue: (22a) Kh. Semmāka (*KW*, p. 135).

ANTIPATRIS (Qalʿat Rās el ʿAin)

FULL TITLE: Antoniniana Antipatris (*A.* 13. 15. 1); represents the Hellenistic Pegai (Alt, *PJB*, 1925, p. 51; *ZDPV*, 1922, pp. 220 ff.; cf. Abel, *RB*, 1927, p. 400); in the fourth century a mutatio (IB, 25, 21).

The territory of Antipatris was considered the limit of Judaea (Gitt. 7, 7). Its boundary on the north followed that of Caesarea to *Ṭībtā* and then ran probably along the foot of the hills, including Calecailea (Qilqīliye) Galgulis (Jiljūliye) (but excluding the Samaritan Capparetaea) and the Tower of Aphec (Majdal Yāba); it then turned west, including Rantia,[1] and passed north of Iudaea and Onus and south of Giththam (Sāqiye?) to the Wādi en Nuṣrah (Beyer, *ZDPV*, 1933, p. 228); there the boundaries of Diospolis, Iamnia, and Antipatris met. The boundary seems to have continued west of *Bᵉnē Bᵉraq* (Ibn Ibraq) and east of *Kᵉfar Shalem* (Sallāma), and reached the ʿAuja river; hence it passed to the north, including in the territory of Antipatris the plain of Capharsaba, up to the boundary of Caesarea.

PLACE-NAMES:

Bᵉnē Bᵉraq (tSab, 3 (4), 1–113, 23)—Ibn Ibrāq (Klein, *EJ*, IV, p. 86). Baths.
Betthar mutatio (IB, 25, 22)—eṭ Ṭīre (Alt, *PJB*, 1925, p. 46).
*Calecailea (Notitia, p. 552)—Qilqīliye (Hauser, *QSt.*, 1908, p. 61; *RAO*, I, p. 355, n. 1).
*Capharsaba (*A.* 16. 5. 2) = *Kᵉfar Sabā* (tNida, 7, 5–649, 35)—Kh. Sābye (Maisler, *ZDPV*, 1935, p. 83).

[1] The Notitia (p. 552) includes in the territory of Antipatris (Ioppe): 'The village of Calecailea, the village of Kafarseph, and the village of Rantia.'

Drusias (Ptol. V, 15, 5)—el Mejdel(?) (Alt, *PJB*, 1931, p. 33, n. 2).
Galgulis (*On*, 68, 15)—Jiljūliye (*LS* and Dalman, *PJB*, 1925, p. 49).
Giththam (*On*, 72, 3)—Sāqiye (?) (Beyer, *ZDPV*, 1933, p. 228).
*Pyrgus Aphecu (*B.* 2. 19. 1)—Majdal Yāba (Abel, *RB*, 1927, pp. 397 f.; Albright, *BASOR*, No. 11, p. 7; Dalman, *PJB*, 1925, p. 52).
*Rantia (Notitia, p. 552)—Rantiyye.
Theraspis (MM, VI, VII)—Deir Asfīn(?) (*LS*).

Natural Features:

Mē Pīga (Para 8, 10)—el ʿAuja (Pegai) (*OuW*, p. 238 f.; Abel, pp. 472 f.).
Plain of Capharsaba (*A.* 16. 5. 2)—Abel, p. 416.

Roman Remains: Mausoleum, Maqām en Nabi Yaḥya (*SWP*, II, pp. 365 f. and frontispiece; Dalman, *PJB*, 1912, p. 22) (23).

DIOSPOLIS (Lydda)

Full Title: Colonia Lucia Septimia Severia Diospolis (Hill, p. xxiii). Walled town (cf. yMeg, 70a–1, 1; and Klein, *PS*, III, 2, p. 17). Synagogue (tOhol. 4, 2–600, 28) = *Lōd* (Shebi. 9, 2).

The territory of Diospolis consisted of the two former Judaean toparchies of Lydda and Thamna and of the district of Ramathaim (Aramatha), ceded to the Maccabees in 145 B.C. (1 Macc. 11, 34; Abel, *RB*, 1926, p. 211). Its boundaries have been recently discussed by Beyer, *ZDPV*, 1933, pp. 218 ff. On the north the boundary corresponded to that of Antipatris, which it left south of Galgulis so as to include Baithsarisa (Kh. Sirīsya), whence it ran to the Wādi Deir Ballūṭ, the ancient boundary of Samaria and Judaea, which it followed as far as the boundary of Aelia. Thence the boundary continued along the western limits of Aelia to a point between Bethannaba and Alus, hence between the two places and north of Selebi, and north and west of Gazara, to the 'Torrent of the Crocodile and the Torrent of Khulda' (Notitia, p. 552), i.e. the Wādi Saraʿ, beyond which it stretched to a point ten miles from Diospolis in the direction of Eleutheropolis; from this southernmost point it ran northwards, east of Accaron and west of Ṣerīfin to Caferdago. Hence it went in an easterly direction south of Onus and Iudaea and then northwards up to the boundary of Antipatris.

Place-names:

*Addara (*On*, 24, 3)—Kh. ed Deir (?) (*LS*).
*Adida (I Macc. 12, 38; Aditha MM, VII) = *Ḥadīd* (Castle, Arakh. 9, 6)—el Hadīte (*LS*; Abel, *RB*, 1926, p. 218; Alt, *PJB*, 1928, p. 71 f.; Beyer, *ZDPV*, 1933, p. 223).
*Aenam (*On*, 8, 13)—source in Wādi Rīʿa. Temple and spring (Alt, *PJB*, 1929, p. 28).
*Aramatha (I Macc. 11, 34) = Remfthis (*On*, 144, 28 f.)—Rentīs (*LS*; Dalman, *PJB*, 1913, p. 38; Alt, *PJB*, 1928, p. 70).
Bēt Laban (Men. 8, 6)—Lubban el Gharbiyye (Klein, *EJ*, IV, p. 408; cf. *OuW*, p. 230).
Bēt Rima (*ibid.*)—Beit Rīma (Alt, *PJB*, 1929, p. 28; Klein, *EJ*, IV, p. 418).

Bethannaba (Hier. 21, 19)—Beit Nūba (*LS*).
Betharif (*On*, 28, 10)—Deir Ṭarīf (*LS*; Alt, *PJB*, 1928, p. 71; Beyer, *ZDPV*, 1933, p. 233).
*Bethsarisa (*On*, 56, 21) = *Ba'al Sh^elīsha* (tSanh. 2, 9–417, 17)—Kh. Sirīsya (*LS*; Klein, *EJ*, III, p. 825; cf. Dalman, *PJB*, 1923, p. 18).
*Betoannaba (*On*, 20, 17)—'Annāba (*LS*).
*Caferdago (*On*, 50, 16) = *Bēt Dagōn b^eY^ehūda* (tOhol. 3, 9–600, 16)—Dājūn (Macalister, *QSt.*, 1903, p. 356; cf. *LS*; Beyer, *ZDPV*, 1933, p. 227; Klein, *EJ*, IV, p. 398).
C[aph]eruta (MM, VII)—Kh. Kafr Rūt (*RAO*, II, p. 169). mutatio (Kuhl–Meinhold, *PJB*, 1929, pp. 113 f.).
Enetaba (MM, VII) = *K^efar Ṭabī'* (tOhol. 4, 2–600, 28; tMaasSh. 5, 16–96, 13)—Kh. Kafr Ṭāb (Klein, *EJ*, IX, p. 1140).
Gamzū (tSheb. 1, 7–446, 27)—Jimzu (*LS*; Alt, *PJB*, 1928, p. 72; Klein, *EJ*, VII, p. 420 f.).
Mausoleum of the Maccabees (I Macc. 13, 27)—Sh. el Gharbāwi (*LS*; Abel, *RB*, 1923, p. 499; Albright, *BASOR*, No. 19, p. 6).
Modin (1 Macc. 2, 1) = *Mōdī'īm* (Pes. 9, 2; Hag. 3, 5)—Ras el Midye (Beyer, *ZDPV*, 1933, p. 223).
Paṭrōs (tDemai, 1, 11–46, 2)—Budrus (Klein, *MWGJ*, 1930, p. 374). Market.
[Sa]pharea (MM, VII) = es Sāfiriyya (*RAO*, IV, p. 275).
Sappho (*B.* 2. 5. 1), fortified village—Ṣaffa (Abel, *JPOS*, VII, p. 92).
Ṣerēda (Sota 9, 9)—Khallet Serīda (Albright, *BASOR*, No. 49, p. 26).
Ṣ^erīfīn (Men. 10, 2)—Sarafend el 'Amār (*SWP*, II, p. 254). Cf. *Gannot Ṣ^erīfīn* (Gardens of S.)(Men. 10, 2).
*Thamna (I Macc. 9, 50; Plin. V, 15)—Kh. Tibne (*LS*; Abel, *RB*, 1925, pp. 205 f.; Rad, *PJB*, 1933, p. 32). Mausoleum. Headquarters of toparchy.

Natural Features: *Sh^efelat Lōd* (Sheb. 9, 2). Plain of Lydda.
Gaas, Mons (Bk of Jubilees)—Mountain north of Tibne (Abel, *RB*, 1925, p. 210).

Roman Remains: Bridge, Jisr es Sōda (*SWP*, II, p. 263) (24). Mausoleum and quarries at Maqāṭi' 'Ābūd (*ibid.*, pp. 361 ff.) (25).

IAMNIA (I Macc. 4, 15)—*Yabne* (Shek. 1, 4)—Yibna

The territory of Iamnia is mentioned in *B.* 2. 6. 3; it was once one of Livia's domains and was inherited from her by Tiberius (Schürer, II[4], pp. 126 ff). The boundaries of Iamnia have been discussed by Beyer, *ZDPV*, 1933, p. 246 f. The boundary ran from the mouth of the Nahr Suqreir to a point between Bareca and Bash-shīt then along the Wādi Rūbīn to the boundaries of Azotus and Diospolis, which it followed to the Wādi Nuṣrah; it continued thence across the sands to the sea.

Place-names: Iamnitarum portus (Ptol. V, 15, 2)—Mīnet Rūbīn (*SWP*, II, pp. 268 f.).

NATURAL FEATURES:

Belus, Cedron torrens (I Macc. 16, 5) Nahr Rūbīn (Abel, pp. 473 f.).
hamMaḥōz (Arakh. 3, 2)—*Maḥūza de Yamnīa* (Joh. Rufus, *Pleroph.*, *PO*, VIII, p. 131)—sands to the west of Yibna (Alt, *PJB*, 1925, p. 17 and n. 4; *RAO*, III, p. 242; Abel, *RB*, 1924, p. 207; Klein, *MGWJ*, 1917, p. 134).
Paralia (1 Macc. 15, 38)—Maritime plain between Gaza and Jaffa (Abel, pp. 416 f.).
ROMAN REMAINS: Fort, Tell es Sulṭān (*AR*, II, p. 166) (26).

NICOPOLIS (ʿImwās)

FULL TITLE: Nicopolis Antoninopolis (Hill, p. lxxxi) = Emmaus (1 Macc. 3, 39)—*Ḥamtā* (yBerakh. 13a–9, 1[1])—*Ammāūs* (Arakh. 2, 4; Vincent–Abel, *Emmaüs*, Paris, 1932). Therms (MEccl. 106b, Theophanes 5854, *PG*, 108, c. 160). Market (Ker. 3, 7). Head-quarters of a toparchy (Plin. V, 15). Vexillatio of Leg. V. (Michon, *RB*, 1898, p. 269). Aqueduct to ʿAin el Aqd. Synagogue (Braslawski, *EJ*, VI, p. 615). Villa.

The boundaries of Nicopolis have been discussed by Beyer, *ZDPV*, 1933, pp. 241 ff. Being one of the latest cities established in Palestine its territory is small, consisting of its own toparchy of Emmaus only. The boundary followed on the east that of Aelia, on the north and west that of Diospolis. On the south it ran from the boundary of Diospolis to the north of Cafarsorech, Saara, and Esthaol, which belonged to Eleutheropolis.

PLACE-NAMES:

Alus (*On*, 30, 27)—Yālo (*LS*; Alt, *PJB*, 1926, p. 71 f.; Beyer, *ZDPV*, 1933, p. 225).
*Gazara (I Macc. 7, 45; *On*, 67, 19)—Tell Jezer (*LS*; Abel, *RB*, 1926, pp. 513 ff.; Beyer, *ZDPV*, 1933, p. 225). Roman bath (Macalister, *Gezer* I, pp. 228 ff., Pl. L).
*Selebi (Hier. in Ezech. 48, 22; *PL*, 25, c. 488)—Selbīt (*LS*).
ROMAN REMAINS: Forts at Laṭrūn (Alt, *PJB*, 1926, p. 70; Tonneau, *RB*, 1929, p. 429) (27) and Tell el Baṭāshe (*AR*, II, p. 466; Alt, *PJB*, 1933, p. 13 f.) (28). Watch-tower at Ras Abu Marāḥ (29).

ONUS (Kafr ʿĀna)

= *ʾŌnō* (Arakh. 9, 6), fortified village (cf. yMeg, 70a–1, 1). Onus was detached in the sixth century from the territory of Diospolis, with which it lived in enmity (Thr. R. 1, 17, ed. Buber, p. 46*a*). Its boundaries followed those of Antipatris, Diospolis, Iamnia. The territory of Onus included one other village, Iudaea (1 Macc. 4, 15)—el Yehudiyye (Abel, *RB*, 1923, p. 508).

APOLLONIA (Arsūf)

Apollonia Sozousa (Plin. V, 12; Hierocl. Synecd., 719, 5). According to Schürer (II[4], pp. 132 ff.) Apollo-Reshef was worshipped there. According to *EAO*, II, p. 19 Apollonia is identical with Aftoria (Vita Petr. Iber, ed. Raabe, p. 112). The

[1] As corrected by S. Liebermann, *Tarbīṣ*, III, 4, p. 454 f.

territory of Apollonia was limited on the north by Caesarea, on the east by Antipatris; on the south the River 'Auja formed probably the boundary with Jaffa.

Drymos (*B.* 1. 13. 2; Strabo XVI, 2, 27)—wood near Arsūf.

JOPPE (Jaffa)

FULL TITLE: Flavia Ioppe (Hill, p. xxv). Jaffa was a fortified (I Macc. 14, 34; *B.* 3. 9. 2) harbour town (Plin. V, 13); according to Pliny (V, 13) the 'Fabulosa Ceto', i.e. the sea-monster which threatened Andromeda, was worshipped there (cf. Schürer, II[4], pp. 128 ff.) = *Yafō* (Ned. 3, 6).

The territory of Jaffa was small (Beyer, *ZDPV*, 1933, p. 228). Its boundaries coincide with those of Apollonia, Antipatris, and Iamnia already described.

PLACE-NAMES:

Kᵉfar Shalem (yAZ, 44d–5, 4)—Sallāma (Klein, *EJ*, IX, p. 1138).

Paria (Plin. V, 31)—'insula ante Ioppen tota oppidum'—rocks outside Jaffa (?).

ASCALON ('Asqalān)

FULL TITLE: Colonia Ascalon αὐτόνομος ἱερὰ ἄσυλος. Walled town, palace, and therms (*B.* 1. 21. 11, 2. 6. 3); Herod's Cloisters (Garstang, *QSt.*, 1923, pp. 114 ff.); temples of Apollo and Atargatis (Schürer, II[4], pp. 29 ff., 119 ff.). Well of Peace (AP, 33). Synagogue (Klein, *EJ*, III, p. 523). The gardens of Ascalon are mentioned tSheb. 4, 11–66; its market tOhol. 18, 18 = *Ashqᵉlōn* (Taan. 3, 6).

The territory of Ascalon was later on subdivided into three districts, each with its own municipal centre, viz. Ascalon, Maiumas, and Sarafia-Diocletianopolis. The same applies to the territory of Gaza. In the following all three territories are dealt with together (cf. Alt, *ZDPV*, 1931, pp. 171 ff.; Beyer, *ZDPV*, 1933, pp. 250–3).

In the medieval Notitia Ascalon is said to reach on the south as far as the great torrent which divides Ascalon and Gaza (i.e. the Wādi el Ḥesi); the boundary left the Wādi at a point west of Agla (which belonged to Eleutheropolis) and continued northwards to the west of Geth; it followed then the Nahr Suqreir, including Safir and then along the Wādi to the south of Beit Duras to a point north of *Peleyā*; hence across the sand dunes to the sea.

PLACE-NAMES:

Barbarīt (yMoQ, 81d–3, 1)—Barbāra (Klein, *EJ*, III, p. 1065).

Bᵉrōr Ḥayil (tMaas R, 2, 1–82, 13)—Bureir (Klein, *EJ*, IV, pp. 308 f.).

MAIUMAS ASCALON (AP, 33)—site on Nahr Asqalān near its mouth (Smith, *Histor. Geogr.*, p. 190, n. 1).

Peleyā (Petr. Iber., ed. Raabe, p. 75)—el Ḥamāme (*RAO*, III, p. 231; *EAO*, II, p. 2).

Safir (*On*, 156, 23)—Sawāfir (*LS*; Beyer, *ZDPV*, 1933, p. 252).

Sarafia (AP, 33) = DIOCLETIANOPOLIS (Hierocl. Synecd. 719, 2) = *Ṣarīfā* (bAZ, 11 b)—Kh. esh Sheraf (Alt, *ZDPV*, 1931, p. 178, n. 2). Serapeum.

Yagūr (tOhol. 18, 15–617, 15)—el Jōra (?) (Klein, *EJ*, III, p. 522). Mausoleum.

ROMAN REMAINS: Villa at Umm Lakīs (Petrie, *QSt.*, 1890, p. 161) (30); Roman mill at el Jiyya (31).

GAZA

FULL TITLE: Gaza ἱερὰ καὶ ἄσυλος καὶ αὐτόνομος. Walled town (Arrian, II, 26; Mela, I, 11; Abel in *RB*, 1931, p. 94 f.) with temples of Helios, Aphrodite, Apollo, Persephone, Hecate, Tyche, Marnas and a Heroon (Schürer, II[4], pp. 28, 110 ff.). Synagogue (*AR*, II, 291 ff.). The Hadrianic fair (Chron. Pasch. 224, 3, I, 474, ed. Dindorf) is also mentioned yAZ, 39d–1, 4.

The present town of Gaza represents 'Gaza the Desert' (Acts 8, 26). 'New Gaza' seems to correspond to Constantia Maiumas *Neapolis* (Smith, *Histor. Geogr.*, p. 186, n. 3; cf. Schürer, II[4], p. 114, n. 79). The 'Old Gaza' (Palaea Gaza) of Diod. Sicul. XIX, 80 may have been the Hellenistic name for Bethagla (Tell el 'Ajjūl) (Abel, *RB*, 1935, pp. 571 ff.).

The territory of Gaza, like the territory of Ascalon, underwent a tripartite division: Gaza, Maiumas, and Anthedon.

The northern boundary of the territory of Gaza corresponded to that of Ascalon; it seems to have continued along the Wādi el Ḥesi, cutting across the Gaza-Eleutheropolis road which came over Geth; then it must have turned southwards over the range of hills north of the Wādi esh Sharī'a, passing north of Sicella, which was in the Daroma; hence it passed over the Wādi Ghazze, avoiding Sycomazon, and reached the sea near Deir el Belah.

PLACE-NAMES:

Agrippias ANTHEDON (Plin. V, 13; *A.* 13. 13. 3)—Teda (Gatt, *ZDPV*, 1884, pp. 5 ff.; Phythian-Adams, *QSt.*, 1923, pp. 14 ff.).

*Asalea (Sozom. *H.E.*, III, 14; *PG*, 67, c. 1077)—en Nazle (*LS*; Abel, *JPOS*, IV, p. 115).

Bēt Daltā (Petr. Iber., ed. Raabe, p. 96 f.)—ed Dmeiṭa (*EAO*, II, p. 11 f.).

Bethagla (*On*, 48, 19)—Tell el 'Ajjūl (*LS*; Maisler, *ZDPV*, 1933, pp. 186 ff.; cf. Abel, *RB*, 1935, p. 574).

*Bitolion (Sozom. *H.E.*, VII, 28, 5; *PG*, 67, c. 1505)—Tell Sheikh Ḥamdān and Kh. 'Asqab (Alt, *ZDPV*, 1926, p. 235). Temple (Sozom. *H.E.*, V, 15; *PG*, 67, 1260).

Constantia MAIUMAS Neapolis (Hier. *Vita Hilar.* 3; *PL*, 23, c. 31; Eus. *Vita Const.* IV, 38; *PG*, 20, c. 1188)—Kh. el Iblakhiyye (Phythian-Adams, *QSt.*, 1923, pp. 14 ff.).

Edrain (MM, IX)—Kh. el 'Adār (Abel, *JPOS*, IV, p. 116).

Kᵉfar Sᵉārta (Petr. Iber., ed. Raabe, p. 51)—Kh. Sha'arta (*LS*).

Oga (MM, IX)—Hūj (Abel, *JPOS*, IV, p. 115).

Seana (MM, IX)—Kh. Siḥān (Abel, *JPOS*, IV, p. 115; Albright, *BASOR*, No. 17, p. 6). Road Station.

Thauatha (MM, IX; Hier. *Vita Hilar.* 30; *PL*, 23, c. 45) = *Migdal Ṭūṭa* (Petr. Iber., ed Raabe, p. 96)—Kh. Umm et Tūt (Musil, *Edom*, II, 1, p. 220; Abel, *JPOS*, IV, p. 116).

NATURAL FEATURES: Flumen Thauatha—Wādi Ghazze (Abel, p. 474).

ROMAN REMAINS: Temple (Serapeum)—Tell en Nuqeid (Vincent, *RB*, 1920, p. 174) (32).

RAPHIA (Tell Rafaḥ)

(Strabo XVI, 2, 31) = *Rafīaḥ* (Targ. Onkelos, Deut. 2, 23), *Rafīʿa* (Targ. Jonathan, *ibid.*, ed Ginsburger. Cf. Schürer, II[4], p. 108 f.).

The territory of Raphia stretched along the coast from the boundaries of Gaza to those of Egypt. Bethaffu (*On*, 50, 108)—Sh. Zuweid, was the southern boundary point of Palestine.

ELEUTHEROPOLIS (Beit Jibrīn)

FULL TITLE: Colonia Lucia Septima Severia Eleutheropolis (Hill, p. lxv); formerly Betogabri (Tab. Peut.) = *Bēt Gōbrīn* (tOhol. 18, 16–617, 16). Walled town, tombs, aqueduct, Roman villa (Vincent, *RB*, 1922, p. 259). Artificial caves of Roman date (cf. Abel, p. 443). Synagogue (Klein, *EJ*, IV, p. 402).

The boundaries of Eleutheropolis have been discussed in detail by Beyer, *ZDPV*, 1931, pp. 209 ff. Eleutheropolis possessed the largest territory in Palestine, including nearly the whole of Idumaea as well as the former Judaean toparchies of Bethletepha (Beyer, *l.c.*) and Engaddi. The northern boundary corresponded to the southern boundaries of Diospolis, Nicopolis, and Aelia; an enclave of the Limes Palaestinae at Hebron separated Aelia and Eleutheropolis at this point (see below, p. 165[27]). From the point where the boundary of Aelia reached the Dead Sea, the boundary of Eleutheropolis followed the Dead Sea shore to a point north of Masada; hence it continued along the Wādi Sennein; then it passed across the mountains south of Maon and the double village of Anea, of Anab and Eremmon, whence it turned north-west, avoiding the plain of the Wādi Sharīʿa and joining the boundary of Gaza on the Wādi el Ḥesi; from this point it followed the boundaries of Gaza, Ascalon, and Azotus, passing to the west of Agla, Geth, Lobna, *Kᵉfar Dīkhriyā*, Saphitha, east of Gallaa, and so to the Wādi eṣ Ṣarār.

The southern part of the territory of Eleutheropolis was known as Daromas; it was divided into an Upper and a Lower Daroma (tSanh. 2, 6–416, 31); from the area of the latter the Saltus Gerariticus had been formed (Millar–Burrows, *JPOS*, XII, pp. 142–8; Beyer, *ZDPV*, 1931, pp. 229, n. 3; pp. 245 ff.; Abel, pp. 421 f.; Klein, *PS*, III, 2, p. 7 f.).

PLACE-NAMES:

Abenezer (*On*, 32, 34)—Deir Aban (*LS*).

Adollam (*On*, 24, 21)—Kh. esh Sh. Maḍkūr (Abel, *RB*, 1924, p. 206 f.; Alt, *PJB*, 1925, p. 22).

Adora (I Macc. 13, 20; *B.* 1. 2. 6)—Dūra (*LS*; Mader, p. 153 f.). Head village (Klein, *PS*, III, 2, p. 17).

Agla (*On*, 48, 18)—Kh. ʿAjlān (*LS*).

*Anab (*On*, 26, 8)—ʿAnnāb (*LS*).

*Anea (*On*, 26, 9 f.)—two villages: Jewish village Ghuwein el Gharbiyye (et Taḥta) (*LS*; Alt, *PJB*, 1932, p. 14 f.); Christian village Ghuwein esh Sharqiyye (el Fōqa) (*LS*; Mader, p. 219).

Aristobulias (Vita Euthym. 30; *PG*, 114, c. 620)—Kh. Isṭabūl (*LS*; Mader, pp. 168–76).

*Asthemoe (*On*, 26, 11)—es Samūʿ (*LS*; Abel–Barrois, *RB*, 1929, p. 585; Mader, pp. 217 f.). Synagogue. (Klein, *Tōldōt ha-Yishūv*, p. 33, n. 76).

Azeca (*On*, 18, 12)—Tell Zakariyya (Hölscher, *ZDPV*, 1911, p. 52 f.; Alt, *PJB*, 1934, p. 59).

Bera (*On*, 54, 26)—Kh. el Bīre (?) (*LS*).

Bethletepha (*B*. 4. 8. 1; Plin. V, 14)—Beit Nattīf (*LS*). Head-quarters of toparchy.

Bethsames (*On*, 32, 26)—ʿAin Shems (*LS*).

*Biththerebis (Sozom. *H.E.*, IX, 17, *PG*, 67, c. 1629)—Kh. el Buṭm (?) (*LS*).

*Cafarsorech (*On*, 160, 3)—Kh. Sūrīk (*LS*; *AR*, II, p. 198; Abel, p. 405).

Caparorsa (Ptol. V, 15, 7)—Kh. Khoreisa (?) (Alt, *PJB*, 1931, p. 18, n. 3).

*Caphar Barucha (Hier. Ep. 108, c. 11; *PL*, 22, c. 886)—Bani Naʿīm (*LS*). Village and fort (Mader, pp. 157 ff.; Alt, *PJB*, 1926, p. 75).

Capharabis (corrected from Χαραβις *B*. 4. 9. 9) = *Kᵉfar Bīs* (yTaan, 69a–4, 8)—Kh. el Biss (Nestle, *ZDPV*, 1911, p. 78). Head village (Klein, *PS*, III, 2, pp. 15 f.).

Caphartobas (*B*. 4. 8. 1)—et Ṭayibe (Klein, *PS*, III, 2, p. 17; *id.*, *EJ*, IX, p. 907). Var. [Κα]φαρορβαν = *Kᵉfar Ṭūrban* below (?). Head village.

Cela (*On*, 114, 15)—*Qᵉīla* (yBikk. 65b–3, 3)—Kh. Qīla (*LS*; Alt, *PJB*, 1925, p. 21 f.; *ibid.*, 1928, p. 26; Albright, *BASOR*, No. 15, p. 4; Klein, *EJ*, IX, pp. 1143; Beyer, *ZDPV*, 1931, p. 222, n. 5). Tomb of Habakkuk.

Ceper [Zach]aria (Ceperaria, Tab. Peut.; Sozom. *H.E.*, IX, 17; *PG*, 67, c. 1628)—Zakariyya (Hartmann, *ZDPV*, 1913, pp. 105 ff.). Mutatio.

*Chasbi (*On*, 172, 6—desert place)—ʿAin el Kazba (*LS*).

*Duma (*On*, 78, 21)—ed Dōme (*LS*; Mader, p. 221 f.).

*Engaddi (*B*. 3. 3. 5; *On*, 86, 16)—*ʿEn Gᵉdī* (tSheb. 7, 10–71, 20)—ʿAin Jidi (*LS*). Village at Tell el Jurn with aqueduct to spring (Albright, *BASOR*, No. 18, p. 14); headquarters of toparchy, palms and balsam groves (Hier. Ep. 108, 11; *PL*, 22, c. 887).

*Eremmon (*On*, 88, 17; 146, 25)—Kh. Umm er Rumāmīn (*LS*).

Escol (Hier. Ep. 108, c. 11; *PL*, 22, c. 886)—Burj Ḥaske (?) (Abel, p. 404).

Esthaol (*On*, 88, 12 f.)—*Ēshtaōl* (ySota, 17 b–1, 8)—Ishwaʿ (*LS*; Braslawski, *EJ*, VI, p. 772 f.).

Gabatha (*On*, 70, 23)—Jebaʿ (*LS*). Tomb of Habakkuk.

Gemmaruris (Ptol. V, 15, 7)—Kh. Jemrūra (?) (Saarisalo, *JPOS*, XI, p. 100 f.). Road station.

Geth (Hier. in Micham, 1, 10; *PL*, 25, c. 1159)—ʿIrāq el Manshiyye (*LS*, 2; Albright, *BASOR*, No. 4, p. 6; Beyer, *ZDPV*, 1931, p. 144; Jeremias, *PJB*, 1933, p. 43).

Iarimuth (*On*, 106, 9)—Kh. Marmīṭa (*LS*).

Iedna (*On*, 106, 15)—Īdna (*LS*; Mader, p. 119 f.).

Iermucha (*On*, 106, 24 f.)—Kh. Yarmūk (*LS*; Tonneau, *RB*, 1929, p. 426).

Ietan (*On*, 108, 8)—Yaṭṭa (*LS*; Abel–Barrois, *RB*, 1929, p. 583; Mader, pp. 185 ff.).

*Iethira (*On*, 88, 3 f.)—Kh. ʿAttīr (*LS*; Mader, p. 224; Alt, *PJB*, 1932, p. 15 f.).

Kᵉfar ʿAzīz (Kil. 6, 4)—Kh. ʿAzīz (Mader, p. 213 f.; Klein, *EJ*, IX, pp. 1126).

Kᵉfar Dīkhriyā (yTaan, 69a–4, 8)—Zikrīn (*LS*; Klein, *EJ*, IX, p. 1132). Head village (Klein, *PS*, III, 2, p. 19).

Kᵉfar Ṭūrban (Zach. Rhet. *H.E.*, p. 262, trsl. Ahrens–Krüger)—Kh. ʿAtraba (?) (*RAO*, III, pp. 233–6; cf. *LS*). Identical with Caphartobas (?).

Lachis (*On*, 120, 19 f.)—Qubeibe (seven miles from Beit Jibrīn to the south, near Tell ed Duweir, the ancient Lachis).

Lobna (*On*, 120, 25)—Kh. Bornāṭa (?) (Elliger, *PJB*, 1934, p. 62).

Maceda (*On*, 126, 22)—Beit Makdūm (*LS*; cf. Albright, *AASOR* II/III, p. 14, n. 3).

*Maon (*On*, 130, 12)—Kh. Maʿīn (*LS*; Beyer, *ZDPV*, 1931, pp. 228).

Marisa (*B.* 1. 2. 6), deserted place—Tell Ṣandaḥanna (*LS*).

*Masfa (*On*, 130, 2)—Kh. Sāfiye (?) (*LS*).

Morasthi (Chariassati, Birathsatia, *On*, 134, 10 f.). Village—Kh. el Baṣal; fort—Tell el Judeide (Jeremias, *PJB*, 1933, pp. 42–53). Roman villa on the tell (Bliss a. o.; *Excavations in Palestine*, pp. 44–51).

Nasibi (*On*, 136, 21)—Beit Nasīb (*LS*).

Oresa (*B.* 1. 13. 8)—Kh. Khoreisa (?) (Schlatter, *ZDPV*, 1896, p. 229; Nestle, *ZDPV*, 1911, p. 82; cf. *LS*). Head village (Klein, *PS*, III, 2, p. 18).

*Rebbo (*On*, 144, 20)—Kh. Rebba (*LS*; Beyer, *ZDPV*, 1931, p. 217).

*Saara (*On*, 156, 15 f.)—Ṣarʿa (*LS*).

Saphitha (MM, VIII)—Tell eṣ Ṣāfi (Elliger, *PJB*, 1934, p. 60; Beyer, *ZDPV*, 1931, pp. 155 f.).

Socchoth (*On*, 156, 18), two villages = *Sōkhō* (Abot 1, 3)—Kh. Shuweike and Kh. ʿAbbād (*LS*; Mader, p. 223; Albright, *BASOR*, No. 18, p. 10; *id.*, *AASOR*, II/III, p. 9, n. 10; Alt, *PJB*, 1928, p. 27 f.; Jeremias, *PJB*, 1933, p. 48; Noth, *PJB*, 1934, p. 35).

Thella (*On*, 98, 26 f.)—Tell el Khuwēlfe (*LS*; Mader, p. 222).

*Zanua (*On*, 92, 14) = *Zᵉnōḥā* (Men. 8, 1)—Kh. Zanūṭa (*LS*; Alt, *PJB*, 1928, p. 28; *PJB*, 1932, p. 16, n. 3; Noth, *PJB*, 1934, p. 46; Mader, p. 223 f.).

*Zif (*On*, 92, 15 ff.)—Tell Zīf (*LS*; Mader, p. 172; Alt, *PJB*, 1926, p. 77). Mausoleum and fortifications.

TRICOMIAS (Georg. Cypr., ed. Gelzer, p. 52 (Teubner))—Terqūmye (*LS*; Mader, p. 118 f.; Albright, *BASOR*, No. 17, p. 9), detached from Eleutheropolis in sixth century A.D.

NATURAL FEATURES:

Sephela (I Macc. 12, 38; *On*, 162, 8)—plain from Beit Jibrīn to Jaffa (Abel, p. 416).

Solitudo Cutila (Joh. Mosch., *PG*, 87, c. 2908)—desert near the Dead Sea, south of Cedron (*OuW*, p. 105).

ROMAN REMAINS: Forts: Taffūḥ (33) (Mader, p. 118), es Simya (34) (*ibid.*, p. 212), Kh. Ṭaṭri (35) (Rotermund, *PJB*, 1909, p. 113), Rujm Ḥanḍal (36) (Alt, *PJB*, 1934, p. 14). Road stations: Kh. el Khān (Kuhl–Meinhold, *PJB*, 1929, p. 121) (37), Kh. Mesʿūd (*ibid.*) (38). Watch-tower: Kh. Durūsa (39); Roman villa (?): Tell esh Shaqaf (Albright, *BASOR*, No. 17, p. 8) (40). Mausoleum: es Simya.

NEAPOLIS (Nāblus)

FULL TITLE: Colonia Iulia (Sergia) Neapolis Syriae Palaestinae (Hill, p. xxvi f.); formerly Mabartha (*B.* 4. 8. 1). Walled town, nympheum, tombs, aqueduct from Rās el ʿAin to ʿAin el ʿAsal and ʿAin el Muraṣraṣa (Abel, *RB*, 1922, p. 89; *RB*, 1923, pp. 120 ff.; Schürer, II[4], p. 41) and from ʿAin Beit el Ma' in the direction of Sebastia (Reinicke, *ZDPV*, 1883, p. 79). Roman mills to west.

TERRITORY AND BOUNDARIES: The territory of Neapolis consisted of Southern Samaria and of the former Judaean toparchy of Acrabbittene, with the exception of the village of Sanim. On the south the boundary corresponded to the boundaries of Aelia and Diospolis, on the west to those of Antipatris and Caesarea, to a point south of eṭ Ṭayibe, passing thence to the 'torrent separating Sebastia and Neapolis' (Notitia: Wādi esh Shaʿīr); it probably crossed this Wādi near Deir Sharaf and continued in the north-easterly direction, leaving Mount Ebal, *Ṭorlōsa*, Thebes, Aser, and Bezec on the east. Near Kh. Qāʿūn a milestone (Thomsen, *ZDPV*, 1917, p. 72) shows that the territory of Neapolis extended twenty Roman miles in that direction; from this point the boundary ran southwards, sweeping round Bethmaula and Abelmea, which belonged to Scythopolis; it joined the Jordan (Notitia) at a point south of the Wādi el Malih and followed it to the place north of Phasaelis, where the hills south of Wādi Fāra approach the Jordan; hence it passed along the cliffs above Phasaelis, east of Dūma, to a point on the boundary of Aelia above the Wādi Samie.

PLACE-NAMES:

*Acrabbein (*B.* 3. 3. 5; *On*, 14, 8) = *ʿAqraba* (MaShe. 5, 2) = ʿAqrabe (*LS*). Head-quarters of the toparchy Acrabittene.

Alexandrium (Strabo XVI, 2, 40) = *Ṣarṭᵃbā* signal station (RH 2, 4) = Qarn Sarṭabe (*LS*). Fortress, town with aqueduct, road, dam (Schmidt, *Journ. Bibl. Literat.*, 1910, p. 77 f.; Abel, *RB*, 1913, p. 228; Abel, p. 377; cf. Klein, *EJ*, II, p. 254).

ʿAnabtā—Anabtā (BZ, p. 100).

Argaris mons (Plin. V, 13) = *Har Gerīzīm* (Meg. Taan. 9c. Kisl. 21)—Jebel eṭ Ṭūr (*LS*). Temple of Zeus Hypsistus, fort and staircase of three hundred steps on the east summit, altar on the west summit (Abel, pp. 360–9; Hill, pp. xxviii f.); Roman villa (Drake, *QSt.*, 1872, p. 190).

Aruma (*A.* 10. 5. 2)—el ʿOrme (*LS*).

Arus (*B.* 2. 5. 1)—Ḥarīs (?) (Abel, *JPOS*, VII, p. 94; cf. Albright, *BASOR*, No. 11, p. 10; Alt, *PJB*, 1929, p. 30, n. 3).

Aser (*On*, 26, 22)—Tayāsīr (*LS*). Mausoleum (*SWP*, II, p. 245).

ʿAwerta—ʿAwertā (BZ, p. 64). Samaritan synagogue and tomb.

Baddān (Orl. 3, 7; Kelim 17, 5)—Kh. Ferweh in Wādi Beiḍān (Verbal communication by Père Abel; cf. Klein, *MGWJ*, 1930, p. 377; *EJ*, III, p. 944).

Balanus (Platanus, *On*, 54, 23) = *'Īlana Ṭabā* (BZ, p. 70)—Balāṭa (Klein, *ZDPV*, 1912, p. 38). Samaritan synagogue (BZ, p. 70; Epiph. *Adv. Haer.* III, 80, 1; *PG*, 42, c. 757).

Bēt Dagōn—Beit Dejān (BZ, p. 70). Samaritan synagogue.

Bezec (*On*, 54, 6), two villages—Kh. Ibziq and Kh. Jebrīsh (*LS*; Alt, *PJB*, 1926, pp. 48 f.); road station In medio (IA, 197, 3) on Neapolis-Scythopolis road (Kubitschek, *Öst. Jahresh.*, V, p. 87; Hartmann, *ZDPV*, 1910, p. 175).

Bīrat Sōrēqa (yAZ, 44d–5, 4) = *Ṭūr Kerem* (BZ, p. 93)—Ṭul Karm (Maisler, *JPOS*, XIV, p. 99; cf. Albright, *JPOS*, XI, p. 244).
Capparetaea (Just. Mart., *Apol.* I, 26; *PG*, 6, c. 368)—Kh. Kufr Ḥaṭṭa (Alt, *PJB*, 1925, p. 47, n. 3).
Coabis (Tab. Peut.), mutatio—at cross roads, east of Qarn Sarṭabe (Guthe, *MN*, 1911, p. 69 f.).
Coreae (*B.* 1. 6. 5)—Qarāwa (Abel, *RB*, 1913, p. 227; Alt, *PJB*, 1928, p. 41). Centre at Tell Mazar.
Deqaṭōs—near ʿAin Sīrīn. Samaritan sacrificial place (BZ, p. 77; Dalman, *PJB*, 1912, p. 138).
*Eduma (*On*, 86, 24)—Dūma (*LS*; Alt, *PJB*, 1928, p. 39).
Ḥawarīyā —Ḥawwāra (BZ, p. 84).
*Iano (*On*, 108, 20)—Yānūn (*LS*; Alt, *PJB*, 1927, p. 33).
In medio—*see* Bezec.
*Isana (*A.* 14. 15. 12)—Burj el Isāna (Albright, *BASOR*, No. 9, p. 7).
Kᵉfar Ḥaris—Kafr Ḥāris (BZ, p. 73).
Kᵉfar Qesem (tAZ, 6 (7), 8–470, 8)—Kafr Qāsem (Klein, *EJ*, IX, p. 1135). Pagan holy tree.
Kᵉfar Sīrīn—ʿAin Sīrīn (BZ, pp. 75 ff.).
Kᵉfar Yitma (Orl. 2, 5)—Yatma (Klein, *EJ*, IX, p. 1134).
Lōd (yTaan. 68c–4, 8)—Beit Līd (Klein, *MGWJ*, 1917, p. 138).
Luza (*On*, 120, 11)—Kh. Lōze (*LS*; BZ, p. 70).
Maḥnayīm (Bk of Jubilees)—Kh. Maḥne el Fōqa (Abel, *RB*, 1925, p. 211; BZ, p. 72).
Pandocheion (*Pōndaq*)—Funduq (Alt, *PJB*, 1929, p. 32). Road station.
Perekh (Orl. 3, 7)—Beit Fūrīk (Conder, *QSt.*, 1877, p. 29).
Pharaton (1 Macc. 9, 50)—Ferʿātā (Abel, *RB*, 1925, p. 206; Alt, *PJB*, 1931, p. 30; cf. Albright, *BASOR*, No. 49, p. 26).
Qiryat Ḥaggā—Qiryet Ḥajja (BZ, p. 69). Samaritan synagogue.
*Selo (*On*, 156, 28) = *Shīlo* (bSanh 103b)—Seilūn (*LS*). Sanctuary (?)—Jāmiʿ el Arbaʿīn (*SWP*, II, pp. 368 f.; Kjaer, *JPOS*, X, pp. 87 ff.).
Sichar (John 4, 5; *On*, 164, 1)—ʿAskar (*LS*; Smith, pp. 367 ff.).
Sicima (*On*, 150, 1)—cf. Balanus.
Ṭalfa (Midr. Ps. 52, 1, ed. Buber, p. 284)—Telfīt(?) (Klein, *MGWJ*, 1917, p. 145).
Tephos (1 Macc. 9, 50)—Tell Sheikh Abu Zarad (Abel, *RB*, 1936, pp. 103 ff.; cf. Alt, *PJB*, 1931, p. 30; BZ, p. 72; Albright, *BASOR*, No. 49, p. 26).
*Thebes (*On*, 100, 13)—Ṭūbās (*LS*).
Thena (*On*, 98, 13)—Taʿnā (?) (*LS*; cf. Alt, *PJB*, 1929, p. 54). Road station (?).
Ṭibtā (yDemai 22c–2, 1), mutatio (*Fūndaqā dᵉṬ.*)—eṭ Ṭayibe (Maisler, *JPOS*, XIV, p. 100; BZ, p. 100).
Ṭorlōsa (yTaan. 68c–4, 8)—Ṭallūza (Klein, *Yerush.*, X, p. 151 f.; cf. Albright, *JPOS*, XI, p. 244).
Yishūb (Bk of Jubilees)—Yasūf (Klein, *ZDPV*, 1934, p. 13).

NATURAL FEATURES:

Argaris mons, see p. 161 [23].
Biqʿat ʿEn Sōkher (Men. 10, 2)—Plain of ʿAskar.
Gibalos (*A.* 4. 8. 44)—Mount Ebal (Abel, pp. 369 ff.).
Neelkeraba (Vita Sabae, 16)—Wādi Fārʿa (Abel, p. 399).
Ṣarṭᵃbā, see p. 161 [23].

ROMAN REMAINS: Camp—Kh. es Serb (41). Forts: el Qaṣr (41a), el Mukhabby (*SWP*, II, p. 243) (42), Kh. Siʿ (43). Watch-towers: Kh. Qāʿūn (44), Deir ed Derb (45), Kh. Kammūne (46), Kh. Deir Isṭūna (47). Mausoleum: Deir ed Derb (Savignac, *RB*, 1910, pp. 123–7) (45); (47a) Kh. Fakhakhir (*ibid.*, pp. 114 ff.); (47b) Kh. Kafr Beita (*SWP*, II, p. 239); (96) Turmus ʿAiyya (Savignac–Michon, *RB*, 1913, p. 106). (46a) Road station: Kh. el Jurein (*SWP*, II, p. 233).

SEBASTIA (Sabasṭya)

FULL TITLE: Colonia Lucia Septimia Sebaste (Hill, p. xxxix; Assmann, p. 136; Digest L, 15, 1, 7), formerly Samaria (I Macc. 3, 10) = *Shomrōn* (Meg. Taan. 8b. Marḥ. 25); *Sᵉbasṭī* (Arakh. 3, 2). Walled town, Augusteum (*B.* 1. 21. 2), forum, theatre, hippodrome, colonnaded street, tombs (*SWP*, II, p. 211 and Bibliography of Excavations, *QDAP*, I, p. 143). Gardens (Arakh. 3, 2). Aqueduct from ʿAin Hārūn (Dalman, *PJB*, 1906, p. 34; and Crowfoot, *QSt.*, 1933, p. 135).

TERRITORY: The territory of Sebastia included the whole of Northern Samaria, (except the toparchy Narbattene) and the village of Sanim in the Acrabbitene (cf. Jones, *JRS*, 1931, p. 83; Alt, *PJB*, 1929, p. 52, n. 6). The boundary corresponded on the south and east with the boundary of Neapolis, on the west with the boundaries of Antipatris and Caesarea. From a point south-west of Betoaenea (ʿAnīn) the boundary ran between Yamūn and Kafr Adān to the north of Ginae (Jenīn), including the plain of Jenīn; passing between Ginae and Gelbus along the watershed it reached the boundary of Neapolis near Kh. Qāʿūn.

PLACE-NAMES:

Atarus (*On*, 26, 19)—ʿAṭṭāra (*LS*; Alt, *PJB*, 1926, p. 46).
Belemoth (Vitae prophet., ed. Schermann, p. 27, l. 4)—Wādi Belʿame (?). Tomb of Hosea (Schlatter, p. 277).
Bemeselis (*B.* 1. 4. 6)—el Meseliyye (Schlatter, p. 286; Haefeli, *Samaria*, p. 39 f.).
*Dothaim (*On*, 76, 13)—Tell Dōtān (*LS*; Alt, *PJB*, 1927, p. 48).
**Gebaʿ* (Kelim, 17, 5)—Jabaʿ (Braun, *EJ*, VII, p. 120; Alt, *PJB*, 1926, p. 47).
*Ginae (*B.* 3. 3. 4)—Jenīn (*LS*; *OuW*, p. 224).
Kᵉfar Sīla—Silat ed Dahr (BZ, p. 85 f.).
Merrus (*On*, 128, 5)—Kh. el Maḥrūne (*LS*; Alt, *PJB*, 1929, p. 51, n. 4).
Pentacomia—Fandaqūmye (*LS*).
*Sanim = Salaba (*On*, 158, 21 and Epiph. *Adv. Haer.*, I, 55, 2; *PG*, 41, c. 973) = *Shalem Rabtā* (BZ, p. 68)—Sālim. Samaritan synagogue (Alt, *PJB*, 1929, pp. 52 f.).

NATURAL FEATURES: *Gīnnay* river (yDemai 22a–1, 3)—Wādi Jenīn (Klein, *EJ*, VII, p. 421; cf. *OuW*, p. 224, n. 3).

ROMAN REMAINS: Raba, temple and mausoleum ('Tomb of Alexander') (48).

IERICHO (Matt. 20, 29); REGIO HIERICHUS (Jericho)

This domain included the southern part of the Jordan valley; its boundaries are defined by those of Aelia and Neapolis on the north and west, by the Dead Sea on the south, and the Jordan on the east.

PLACE-NAMES:

Hierichus, Iericho (I Macc. 9, 50; Plin. V, 14) = *ʿerīḥō* (Pes. 4, 8). Roman town —Tulul Abu el ʿAlāyiq (Sellin a.o., *MDOG*, No. 41, pp. 30 ff.); the royal palace was to the south-west (Thomsen, *Kompendium d. Palästi. Kunde*, p. 33); amphitheatre (*B.* 1. 33. 8); hippodrome (*B.* 1. 33. 6); palms and balsam groves (Plin. V, 14; Strabo XVI, 2, 41; cf. *OuW*, p. 259; Smith, *Hist. Geogr.*, pp. 266, 487). Head-quarters of toparchy. Aqueducts: (1) Wādi el Qīlṭ to ʿAin Fāra; (2) Wādi Nuweiʿme system (*SWP*, III, pp. 205, 222, plan; Guthe, *MN*, 1911,p. 69; Thomsen, *MN*, 1912, p. 71; Dalman, *PJB*, 1914, p. 15 f.; Möller, *PJB*, 1920, pp. 38, 45; Alt, *PJB*, 1926, p. 36).

Archelais (Plin. XIII, 4, 44)—Kh. ʿAuja et Taḥta (Guthe, *MN*, 1911, pp. 65 ff.; Dalman, *PJB*, 1913, p. 74; Alt, *PJB*, 1927, p. 31; Alt, *PJB*, 1931, p. 46; cf. Abel, *RB*, 1913, p. 236 f.). Palm groves.

Bethagla (*On*, 8, 19)—Qaṣr Ḥajle (*LS*; Alt, *PJB*, 1925, p. 26).

Cyprus (*B.* 1. 21. 4)—Tell el ʿAqabe (Alt, *PJB*, 1925, p. 24). Herodian fortress.

Docus (1 Macc. 16, 15)—Jebel Qaranṭal (Abel, p. 376; Van Kasteren, *RB*, 1897, pp. 99 ff.; Abel, *RB*, 1926, p. 529 f.; Alt, *PJB*, 1927, p. 30 f.). Hasmonean fortress at Taḥunet el Hawa.

Galgala (*On*, 64, 24)—Rujm el Mefjer (Schneider, *ZDPV*, 1931, pp. 50 ff.).

Magdalsenna (*On*, 154, 16)—Kh. Beyuḍāt (Guthe, *MN*, 1911, p. 68 f.). Watchtower (*SWP*, II, p. 392).

Neara (*A.* 17. 13. 1)—*Nōʿaran* (Thr. R. 1, ed. Buber, p. 46*a*)—ʿAin Dūk. Synagogue (Vincent, *RB*, 1919, pp. 532 ff.). Dam across wādi south of spring.

Phasaelis (*B.* 1. 21. 9)—Kh. Faṣāʿyil (Abel, *RB*, 1913, p. 235; cf. Alt, *PJB*, 1927, p. 31). Palm groves (Plin. XIII, 4, 44).

Taurus (Strabo XVI, 2, 40)—Beit Jabr et Taḥtāni (Schmidt, *Journ. Bibl. Lit.*, 1910, p. 77). Herodian fortress.

Thrax—Beit Jabr el Fōqāni (references as last item).

NATURAL FEATURES:

Aulon (*On*, 14, 16)—Jordan valley (Abel, p. 427).

Vallis Achor (*On*, 18, 17)—Wādi en Nuweiʿme (Abel, p. 406).

Iordanes flumen (1 Macc. 9, 43)—River Jordan.

Calamos (Cyrill, *PG*, 69, c. 1157c)—plain near ʿAin Hajle (Abel, *RB*, 1922, p. 421).

ROMAN REMAINS:

Aqueduct: Kh. Dash-sha (Survey of Palestine, 1: 100.000, Sheet 8, sq. 19/15) (48a). Bridge over the Wādi ʿAuja (Thomsen, *MN*, 1912, p. 73) (48b).

Fort and aqueduct at Kh. Qumrān (49) (Dalman, *PJB*, 1914, p. 9; cf. Dalman, *PJB*, 1920, p. 40).

AZOTUS (Isdūd)

AZOTUS MESOGEIUS S. HIPPENUS (Hierocl. Synecd. 718, 5)—Temple of Dagon (1 Macc. 10, 84). Synagogue (Maisler, *EJ*, III, p. 433). AZOTUS PARALIUS (*ibid.* and Mela I, 10)—harbour town with independent municipality—Mīnet el Qal'a (Beyer, *ZDPV*, 1933, p. 250). Harbour (*SWP*, II, p. 426). Fort (*AR*, II, p. 191).

Boundaries correspond to those of Ascalon, Eleutheropolis, Iamnia. The territory of Azotus is discussed by Beyer, *ZDPV*, 1933, p. 248 f.

PLACE-NAMES:

Accaron (I Macc. 10, 89; *On*, 22, 9)—'Āqir (?) (*LS*; Dalman, *PJB*, 1924, p. 66; Rad, *PJB*, 1933, p. 32; Beyer, *ZDPV*, 1931, p. 165 ff.; *ibid.*, 1933, p. 229; cf. Albright, *AASOR*, II/III, pp. 3 ff.). Roman mill (Dalman, *PJB*, 1912, p. 23).

Bareca (*On*, 54, 3)—Burqā (*LS*).

Cariathmaus (Vitae prophet., ed. Schermann, p. 18, l. 19) = *Qiryat Maḥūz*—Nabī Yūnis (Abel, *JPOS*, II, p. 178).

Cedron (1 Macc. 15, 39) = Gedrus (*On*, 68, 22)—Qaṭra (Abel, *RB*, 1926, pp. 527 ff.; Alt, *PJB*, 1933, p. 32, n. 5; cf. Beyer, *ZDPV*, 1933, p. 224).

Denab (tDemai 1, 13–46, 9)—Idhnibba, (Klein, *EJ*, V, p. 933).

Gallaa (*On*, 72, 7)—Jilya (Beyer, *ZDPV*, 1933, p. 229).

NATURAL FEATURES:

Maḥūz Ashdōd—sands to west of Isdūd (Abel, *JPOS*, II, p. 177).

SYCOMAZON (Kh. Sūq Māzen)

(Georg. Cypr. 1022; Hierocl. Synecd. 719, 3) = *Shūqmazay* (Targ. Yer. Num. 34, 15)—Kh. Sūq Māzen (*LS*; Dalman, *PJB*, 1924, p. 60; Abel, *JPOS*, IV, p. 117).

NARBATTENE

The toparchy of Narbatta bordered on and was sixty miles distant from Caesarea. It seems to have corresponded to a mixed district of Jews, Samaritans, and pagans, stretching along the Via Maris from Legio (*Kᵉfar 'Ōtnāy*) on the north to Antipatris on the south, and from Caesarea on the west to Pentacomia on the east (Klein, *MGWJ*, 1930, pp. 369 ff., 378 f.; BZ, p. 92).[1]

Narbata (*B.* 2. 14. 5) = *Nabrakhtā* (yBerakh. 6, 10b end–6, 2; Siril., ed. Lehman

[1] Narbata has been recently identified with the Helenopolis of Georgius Cyprius and placed at Qannīr (Alt, *PJB*, 1932, pp. 34 f.). There are several difficulties in this identification: (1) Helenopolis was a town of Palaestina II, while Narbata, as part of Samaria (Klein, *l.c.*) belonged to Palaestina I. (2) Narbata was a district of mixed settlements. No such district can be fitted in north of Qannīr, while we cannot assume that Qannīr was the head of the district to the south of it, as the attribution of Baetoaenea to Caesarea shows that the territory of the latter stretched for 15 Roman miles into the mountain, thus cutting all connexion between Qannīr and its alleged district. (3) The remains at Qannīr are hardly important enough for a town, whereas Kh. Beidūs shows the remains of a village.

27a)[1]—Kh. Beidūs (Maisler, *JPOS*, XIV, p. 97; cf. *OuW*, p. 238; Alt, *PJB*, 1926, pp. 4 f.; Haefeli, *Cäsarea*, p. 61, n. 44; Klein, *MGWJ*, 1930, p. 376).

*Gitta (Justin. Mart., *Apol.* I, 26, 6; *PG*, 6, c. 368)—Jett (Alt, *PJB*, 1925, p. 47; Alt, *PJB*, 1929, p. 35; cf. *LS*; Albright, *BASOR*, No. 19, p. 7).

Kefar Parshāy (bAZ 31a)—Ferasīn (Cf. yAZ 44d–5, 4; and A. 20. 5. 1).[2]

Sōkhō (BZ, p. 93)—Shuweike (Alt, *PJB*, 1929, p. 33; *ibid.*, *PJB*, 1932, p. 27).

Yishūb (tDemai, 1, 11–46, 1)—Kh. Kafr Sīb (Maisler, *JPOS*, XIV, p. 97; BZ, p. 91). Market.

Zeītā—Zeitā (BZ, p. 91).

LIMES PALAESTINAE (including the SALTUS CONSTANTINIACES and the SALTUS GERARITICUS)

The Limes Palaestinae is, according to Prof. Alt (*PJB*, 1930, pp. 43 ff.; *ibid.*, 1931, pp. 75 ff.), a creation of the years following the Jewish war of A.D. 70, its aim being the protection of the province of Syria-Palaestina against the Nabatean kingdom. After the annexation of the latter in A.D. 106 it lost its military usefulness, but remained a fiscal unit into the Byzantine period. It ran from Menois near the Mediterranean to Qasr ez Zuweira on the Dead Sea, with a branch off to the north running through Arad to Chermela; an enclave between Aelia and Eleutheropolis consisting of Hebron and the Terebinth also belonged to it. In its western part it formed two Imperial domains, the Saltus Constantiniaces and the Saltus Gerariticus, which remained in Palaestina Prima together with the enclaves; the remainder of the territory passed to Palaestina III (*see* p. 177 [39]) (Hieron., *Quaest. in Gen.*, 21, 30).

SALTUS CONSTANTINIACES (Georg. Cypr., ed. Gelzer, pp. 49 ff.)—head-quarters at Menois (*ND*, 73, 19; *On*, 130, 7)—Kh. Ma'n (Alt, *PJB*, 1930, pp. 53 f., 76 ff.). Fort (Equites promoti Illyriciani) and civil settlement at Abbesan. (Cf. Musil, *Edom*, II, 1, p. 224.):

Tell Fār'a—temporary fort of Vespasian (Petrie, *Beth Peleth*, I, p. 20 f.) (50).

SALTUS GERARITICUS (originally part of Idumaea-Daromas):

Āftā (Joh. Rufus, *Pleroph.* 48; *PO*, VIII, p. 100) = Photis (MM, IX)—Kh. Fuṭeis (Abel, *JPOS*, IV, p. 115; cf. *RAO*, III, pp. 237–40). Not identical with Aphtia (*B.* 4. 3. 8).

Bethagidea (MM, IX)—Kh. el Jindy (Abel, *JPOS*, IV, p. 115).

Birsama (*ND*, 72, 10)—Kh. el Fār (Alt, *PJB*, 1931, p. 82 f.; cf. Alt, *ZDPV*, 1929, pp. 107 ff.; Musil, *Edom*, II, 2, p. 63). Military head-quarters of the saltus (Equites Thamudeni Illyriciani).

Orda (MM, IX)—Kh. 'Irq (Alt, *JPOS*, XII, p. 127). Civil and ecclesiastical head-quarters of the saltus (Alt, *JPOS*, XI, p. 209).

Sicella (*On*, 156, 11)—Kh. Zuḥeilga (*LS*; Albright, *BASOR*, No. 17, p. 6).

Sobila (MM, IX)—Kh. Zobāla (Abel, *JPOS*, IV, p. 115).

[1] I owe this information to Mr. S. Liebermann.

[2] I owe this identification to the kindness of Professor Klein.

NATURAL FEATURES:

Torrens Gerrar (Sozom. *H.E.*, VI, 23; *PG*, 67, c. 1392)—Wādi Imleiḥ (Abel, p. 406).

Baselus (*A.* 6. 14. 6)—Upper reaches of Wādi esh Sharīʿa (Abel, p. 405).

Branch off to North. Detached enclaves (Beyer, *ZDPV*, 1931, pp. 230 ff.):

Chermela (*ND*, 73, 20; *On*, 92, 20)—Fort (Equites scutarii Illyriciani)—el Karmel (*LS*; Séjourné, *RB*, 1895, p. 259 f.; Mader, pp. 178 ff.; Alt, *PJB*, 1930, p. 48; *PJB*, 1931, p. 75 f.).

Chebron (I Macc. 5, 65; *B.* 4. 9. 7)—Hebron. Village and fort (Haram) (Mader, p. 123; Alt, *PJB*, 1931, p. 12 f.). Synagogue.

Terebinthus (*On*, 6, 12; 24, 16) = *'Ēlat* (MaasSh. 5, 2) = *Bēt 'Īlanīm* (Sifre Deut. 306, ed. Friedmann 132*a*) = *Bōṭna* (yAZ, 39 d—1, 4)—Rāmet el Khalīl (Mader, p. 73 f.; Klein, *EJ*, IV, p. 399; ibid., *ZDPV*, 1934, p. 22). Hadrianic fair (Hier. in Jer. 31, 15; *PL*, 24, 911; mentioned yAZ, *l.c.*). Fort (cf. also 'Excavations in Palestine', *QDAP*, I, pp. 142).

Bethennim (*On*, 24, 16)—Kh. Beit ʿAinūn. Fort (*LS*; Mader, p. 39; Abel–Barrois, *RB*, 1929, p. 580; Albright, *BASOR*, No. 18, p. 9; Alt, *PJB*, 1925, p. 20).

PALAESTINA SECUNDA

SCYTHOPOLIS (Beisān)

FULL TITLE: Nysa et Scythopolis ἱερὰ ἄσυλος Syriae Palaestinae (Hill, p. xxxvii); formerly Bethsan (I Macc. 12, 40) = *Bēt Sheān* (Meg. Taan. 3b, Siv. 15–6). Acropolis and temple on Tell el Ḥuṣn; worship of Dionysius (Plin. V, 18). Hippodrome, theatre, two bridges (*SWP*, II, pp. 101 ff.; Abel, *RB*, 1912, pp. 414–18; Dalman, *PJB*, 1918, p. 106). Synagogue (yMeg. 74a—3, 4) Tombs. Two aqueducts, to ʿAin Ṭābūn and to ʿAin el Madua. Palm groves (Sozom. *H.E.*, VIII, 13; *PG*, 67, c. 1549). Walled town (Fitzgerald, Vol. III, p. 46 f.). For its history see Schürer, II[4], pp. 38 f., 170 f.; Rowe, *Hist. and Topogr. of Beth-Shan*, Vol. I, pp. 44 ff.

The territory of Scythopolis is mentioned by Polybius (V, 70) and Josephus (V, 9; *B.* 3. 9. 7); it belonged to the Decapolis and formed a wedge between Galilea and Samaria (*OuW*, p. 224; Dalman, *PJB*, 1918, p. 106; Klein, *Yerush.*, X, p. 157 f.). The limits of the territory of Scythopolis set out in yDemai, 22c–2, 1, cannot as yet be fixed.

The southern boundary of Scythopolis corresponded to the northern boundaries of Sebastia and Neapolis; on the east the boundary was the Jordan, up to Jisr el Majāmiʿ, avoiding the aqueducts of Tiberias to the north of it; from there Scythopolis occupied the plain, leaving the mountainous districts of *Āgrippina* (Kaukab el Hawa) and *Gebūl* to Tiberias; from *Gebūl* the boundary turned southwards, to *Ṭūbaniyā*, ʿAin Jalūd and, east of Iezrael, to the boundary of Sebastia.

PLACE-NAMES:

Abelmea (*On*, 34, 22)—Ruins and bath near source of Wādi el Maliḥ (Abel, *RB*, 1913, p. 224).

Aenon (*On*, 40, 1)—Group of sources north of Kh. Umm el ʿUmdān (Abel, *RB*, 1913, p. 222; cf. Abel, p. 447).
Araba (*On*, 16, 13) = *ʿArabī* (Gen. R., ed. Theodor, 33, 5–309, 8)—ʿArrabūne (*LS*; Klein, *EJ*, III, p. 41 f.).
Beella (Vita Sabae, prol.)—ʿAin Bala (*LS*).
Bethmaula (*On*, 34, 23)—Ruins near ʿAin el Ḥilwe. Bath (*LS*; Dalman, *PJB*, 1912, p. 33 f.; Alt, *PJB*, 1932, p. 39)—Camps (Abel, *RB*, 1913, p. 224; Alt, *PJB*, 1928, p. 43).
Enthenaneth (Vita Sabae, 62)—ed Deir (*LS*; cf. Abel, *RB*, 1912, p. 419).
Gelbus (*On*, 72, 10)—Jelbūn (*LS*).
Rooba (*On*, 142, 19)—Tell Ṣārim (Sheikh er Reḥab) (*LS*; Abel, *RB*, 1913, p. 219; Guthe, *Yerush.*, *JPES*, pp. 375 ff.).
Salumias, Salim (*On*, 40, 3; Hier. 153, 7)—Kh. Umm el ʿUmdān (Albright, *BASOR*, No. 19, p. 18; cf. Abel, *RB*, 1913, p. 222; Dalman, *PJB*, 1912, p. 34).
Ṭūbaniyā (tShebi, 7, 14–71, 31)—ʿAin Ṭābūn (*LS*; Klein, *MGWJ*, 1910, p. 21).
Natural Features: *Biqʿat Bēt Sh*ᵉ*ān* (Meg. Taan. 3b; Klein, *EJ*, VI, p. 154).
Roman Remains: Fort: eṭ Ṭayibe (60). Villa or farm: ʿAin el Madua (61). Dam: ʿAin el Jōsaq (62). Bridge: Jisr el Majāmiʿ (Saarisalo, *Bound.*, pp. 24 f., 70, n. 2) (63). Quarry: Maʿbara (63a). Dam and mill: Kh. Buqʿa (62a) (*Bound.*, p. 71).

GADARA

The territory of ancient Gadara included the following places in modern Palestine:
*Emmatha (*On*, 22, 26) = *Ḥamatā* (tErub. 6 (5), 13–146, 1)—el Ḥamme. Temple or fort, hot baths (*AP*, 7), sources called Eros and Anteros (Schumacher, *ZDPV*, 1884, p. 191), theatre (Schumacher, *ZDPV*, 1886, pp. 296 ff. with plan), synagogue (Sukenik, *JPOS*, XV, pp. 101 ff.).
**K*ᵉ*far Ʒgūn* (yShab. 5b–2, 6)—Umm Jūnye (Klein, *EJ*, IX, 1124).
Natural Features: Hieromices (Plin. V, 18) = *Yarmōk* (Para, 8, 10)—Yarmūk (Schürer, II⁴, p. 158, n. 249; Abel, p. 483).

LEGIO-MAXIMIANOPOLIS (el Lejjūn)

(*On*, 14, 21; IB, 19, 19) = *K*ᵉ*far ʿŌtnāy* (Gitt. 1, 5) = Capercotnei, mutatio (Ptol. V, 15, 3). Roman camps (Mühlinen, *ZDPV*, 1908, p. 125). Theatre, necropolis (Schumacher, *MN*, 1904, p. 35; 1906, p. 68). For the identification with Capercotnei see Hartmann, *ZDPV*, 1910, p. 173; Ramsay, *JRS*, VI, p. 219; cf. Dalman, *PJB*, 1914, p. 35; *OuW*, p. 235.

The territory of Legio-Maximianopolis extended from the hills of Samaria over the plain of Jezreel, the campus maximus Legionis, to the hills of Galilee. Legio itself (*K*ᵉ*far ʿŌtnāy*) was considered the boundary point of Samaria and Galilee (Gitt. 7, 7). The boundary of Legio followed on the east that of Scythopolis; on the south those of Sebastia and Caesarea, already described. On the west it reached Cimona and passed south of Gabaa Hippeum, leaving part of the plain to that town; hence it ran across the plain south of the Galilean villages of Gabatha, *N*ᵉ*gīngar* and *Ṭarbenet*, allowing

for the fields of these villages; it passed north of Arbel and west of Sulam, near which it reached the boundary of Scythopolis.

PLACE-NAMES:

Afarea (*On*, 28, 26)—*Ḥafarayim* (Men. 8, 1)—Kh. el Farriyye (*LS*; *OuW*, p. 233; Klein, *PS*, I, 4, p. 23).
Arbel (*On*, 14, 20)—el ʿAffūle (*LS*; Press, *Qoveṣ*, *JPES*, I, 2, pp. 107 f.).
Bethacath (*On*, 56, 26)—Beit Qād (*LS*; Alt, *PJB*, 1931, p. 44).
Cimona (*On*, 116, 21)—Tell Qaimūn (*LS*).
Ianua (*On*, 108, 5)—Yamūn (?) (*LS*).
Iezrael (*On*, 108, 13)—Stradela (IB, 19, 20)—Zirʿīn (*LS*; Alt, *PJB*, 1928, p. 48; Saarisalo, *Bound.*, p. 64 ff.). Road station.
Thaanach (*On*, 100, 7)—Tīʿinnik (*LS*).

NATURAL FEATURES: Campus maximus Legionis (*On*, 110, 21) = *Biqʿat Yezraʿēl* (Gen. R. 98 (99), 12–1263,7, ed. Theodor) (Klein, *EJ*, VI, 591)—Merj Ibn ʾĀmir (Smith, *Histor. Geogr.*, pp. 381 ff.).

DIOCAESAREA (Saffūriyye)

FULL TITLE: Diocaesarea (Autocratoris ʾΑντωνινιανή) ἱερὰ ἄσυλος καὶ αὐτόνομος πιστὴ φίλη σύμμαχος ἱερᾶς βουλῆς συγκλήτου καὶ Δήμου ʿΡωμαίων (Assmann, p. 84; Hill, p. xi f.; Schürer, II[4], pp. 209 ff.) formerly Sepphoris (*B.* 2. 5. 1) = *Ṣīppōrīn* (Arakh. 9, 6). Settlement of priests (*Bar.*, pp. 26–45).

Walled town, royal fortress, acropolis with temple of the Capitoline triad, theatre, Synagogue (*OuW*, p. 86) aqueduct to er Rīne (*A.* 18. 2. 1; *B.* 2. 18. 11; *V*, 67; *SWP*, I, pp. 330 f., 334 f.; *OuW*, pp. 85, n. 5, 116 f.; Dalman, *PJB*, 1914, p. 40; Abel, p. 446; Offord in *QSt.*, 1918, p. 39). Vetera Castra (*ND*, 73, 28; Arakh. 9, 6; tSab, 13 (14), 9–129, 27). The mithraeum (Eisler, *OLZ*, 1909, *c.* 425–7) between Tiberias and Sepphoris was probably near Sepphoris, having been constructed by the Roman garrison of the castra.

The territory of Diocaesarea consisted of the western part of Lower Galilee, i.e. of all Lower Galilee not assigned to Tiberias. It represented the Jewish administrations of Sepphoris, Garaba, Simonias, *Maḥalōl*, and Dabaritta (Klein, *PS*, I, 4, p. 46). In the time of Eusebius it included also the plain of Exaloth and the Little Hermon, which were detached from it subsequently and formed into the domain of Come Nais (*see below*).

The boundaries of Diocaesarea on the west corresponded with those of Ptolemais (it included an enclave between Ptolemais and Tyre (p. 144 [6], n. 4)); those on the south with those of Legio; from a point near *Ṭūbaniyā* the boundary passed northwards between Sulam, Nein, Aendor, and *Neʿūran* and *Kefar Temarta*, then east of the Tabor to *Mashkenā*, hence between *Kefar Nimra* and *Kefar ʿUzīēl*, between *Meʿaraiya* and *Kefar Yōḥanna*, to the east of Selame, west of Bersabe (*B.* 3. 3. 1). From there it turned westwards, passed south of Rama, west of *Shezōr*, turned north and passed north of el Buqeiʿa, to the boundary of Ptolemais (Smith, *Hist. Geogr.*, p. 379; Hölscher, *Pal. i. d. pers. u. hellen. Zeit*, pp. 79 ff.; Klein, *Bar.*, pp. 27–30; Alt, *PJB*, 1925, p. 41; *OuW*, pp. 68, 207, 223).

PLACE-NAMES:

**Ābel* (Erub. 8, 7)—ʿAin el Qana (Klein, *EJ*, I, p. 216).

Ābelīm (tMaasSh. 1, 9–87, 1)—ʿIbellīn (Klein, *EJ*, I, p. 216). Synagogue. (Braslawski, *BJPES*, II, 3, p. 10).

*Asochis (*B.* 1. 4. 2) = *Shīḥīn* (tSab, 13 (14), 9–129, 27)—Kh. el Lōn (Saarisalo, *JPOS*, IX, p. 35; Abel, p. 409 f.; Albright, *BASOR*, No. 11, p. 11; cf. *LS*). Settlement of priests (*Bar.*, pp. 63–70; *OuW*, p. 113).

Bēt Ḥobayā (Kalir)—Kh. el Habay. Settlement of priests (Windfuhr, *PJB*, 1923, p. 87; cf. Klein, *Bar.*, p. 86).

Bēt Kerem (Nida, 2, 7)—Majdal Krūm (Klein, *ZDPV*, 1910, p. 30).

Bēt Leḥem Ṣoraiya (yMeg. 70a–1, 1)—Beit Laḥm (*LS*; Klein, *EJ*, IV, p. 438). Settlement of priests (Klein, *Bar.*, pp. 48–50; Dalman, *PJB*, 1923, p. 34). This Bethlehem might have once formed part of the territory of Ptolemais (Phoenicia = Tyre, cf. the Κάρμηλος νῦν δὲ Τυρίων ὄρος of *B.* 3. 3. 1). Synagogue.

Bēt Nᵉṭōfa (Shebi. 9, 5; Pea 7, 1)—Kh. Natef (Abel, p. 410; Braslawski, *BJPES*, I, 4, p. 22; cf. Klein, *EJ*, IV, p. 415).

Cana (John 4, 46; *V*, 16) = *Qana* (yTrum. 46b–8, 10; Kalir)—Kh. Qana (Guthe, *MN*, 1912, pp. 81 ff.; *OuW*, p. 108; Alt, *PJB*, 1927, p. 47). Settlement of priests (*Bar.*, p. 56 f.; Klein, *EJ*, IX, 865 f.).

*Chabulon (*B.* 3. 3. 1) = *Kabūl* (tSab, 7 (8), 16–118, 28)—Kabūl (*LS*; Alt, *PJB*, 1929, pp. 43 f.). Settlement of priests (*Bar.*, p. 55 f.; Klein, *EJ*, IX, p. 733). Synagogue (tMeg 4(3), 35). Bath (yPes. 30d–4, 1). Roman road.

*Dabaritta (Dabira–Vita, 62; *B.* 2. 21. 3; *On*, 78, 5)—Debīriyye (*LS*; *OuW*, p. 203).

ʿEn Ṭab (ySukka, 53a–2, 5)—ʿAin Mahil (?) (*OuW*, p. 118).

ʿEn Tīna (yTaan, 68a–4, 2)—ʿAin el Jōz (?) (Klein, *EJ*, VI, p. 622; cf. Dalman, *PJB*, 1923, p. 59, n. 4).

*Gabatha (*On*, 70, 9)—Jebāta (*LS*; *OuW*, p. 117). Tombs (Schumacher, *ZDPV*, 1885, p. 60).

Gaʿatōn (ySheb, 36c–6, 1)—Kh. Jaʿthun (Klein, *EJ*, VII, p. 111).

*Garaba (1 Macc. 5, 23; *B.* 2. 21. 7; *On*, 16, 13)—*ʿArab* (Sab. 16, 7)—ʿAraba (*LS*; *Bar.*, p. 75 f.). Settlement of priests.

Garis (*V*, 71; *B.* 3. 6. 3) = *Kᵉfar ʿArīs* (tBM, 11, 2–589, 15)—Kh. Kenna (*OuW*, p. 120; Klein, *Tarbiṣ*, I, 2, pp. 127 ff.; *EJ*, IX, pp. 1125 f.; cf. Epstein, *Tarbīṣ*, I, 2, p. 131).

Geth Ofer (Hier. Praef. in Jonam; *PL*, 25, c. 1118) = *Ḥefer* (yShebi. 36c–6, 1) = *Gūbbeta* (yKil, 32b–9, 14)—Mesh-hed (*LS*; Klein, *EJ*, V, p. 401; VII, p. 30; *OuW*, p. 117); tomb of the prophet Jonah (Abel, *JPOS*, II, p. 176).

Ḥīrīya, *Ḥawraiya* (yMeg, 70a–1, 1)—el Ḥuwwāra (Klein, *EJ*, V, p. 396; cf. Dalman, *PJB*, 1923, p. 31).

*Iapha (*B.* 2. 20. 6)—Yāfa (*LS*; Alt, *PJB*, 1925, p. 41). Village fortified by Josephus (*B.* 2. 20. 6). Synagogue (Vincent, *RB*, 1921, p. 434).

*Iotapata (*B.* 2. 20. 6; cf. Oehler, *ZDPV*, 1905, pp. 53–6) = *Yoṭbat* (var. Arakh. 9, 6; cf. tNid. 3, 11–644, 9)—Kh. Jefāt. (*OuW*, p. 112; Alt, *PJB*, 1931, p. 40; Klein, *PS*, I, 1, p. 3). Fortress (Schalit, *EJ*, IX, p. 493). Settlement of priests (*Bar.*, p. 50).

*Itabyrium, Thabor (*B.* 2. 20. 6)—Jebel eṭ Ṭūr (*LS*). Fortified by Josephus. Boundary mark in *On.* (*OuW*, p. 204; Abel, pp. 353 ff.).

Kᵉfar Mandī (yRH, 57a–1, 3)—Kafr Manda (Klein, *EJ*, IX, p. 1136).

**Kᵉfar Sāsāy* (tGitt, 1, 3–323, 24)—Kh. Saʿsaʿ (P). (Cf. Klein, *EJ*, IX, p. 1139—Kᵉfar Simay). What is meant is a place nearer to Sepphoris than to Acre, but placed in such close proximity to the border as to make research necessary to ascertain the fact. The version Sāsāy is preferred to Simāy, which points to Kafr Sumeiʿ. The latter is actually nearer to Acre than to Sepphoris.

Kᵉfar Tᵉmarta (yRH, 58b–2, 9)—Tamrā (Klein, *EJ*, IX, p. 1140).

Kᵉfar ʿUzīēl (Kalir)—Umm el ʿAmad. Synagogue (*KW*, p. 71). Settlement of priests (Dalman, *PJB*, 1923, p. 84; *OuW*, p. 123; Braslawski, *EJ*, IX, p. 1141; cf. *Bar.*, p. 51 f.).

Kᵉfar Yōḥanna (Kalir)—Deir Ḥanna. Settlement of priests (Dalman, *PJB*, 1913, p. 48; *OuW*, p. 113; cf. Klein, *EJ*, IX, p. 1129; *Bar.*, pp. 84–6).

Kōkhabā (cf. Pesiqta, ed. Buber, 59b[1])—Kaukab (?) (Cf. Alt, *PJB*, 1929, p. 92).

Mafsheṭa (Kalir)—Kh. Mushṭa (?) Settlement of priests (Klein, *Bar.*, p. 46; cf. Dalman, *PJB*, 1913, p. 48).

Maḥalōl (yMeg, 70a–1, 1)—Maʿlūl (?) (Klein, *PS*, I, 4, pp. 37 f.; Alt, *PJB*, 1929, p. 39). Mausoleum (Qaṣr ez Zirr) (*SWP*, I, pp. 322 f.).

Nazareth (Matt. 2, 23)—*Naṣaret* (Kalir)—en Nāṣira (*LS*). Settlement of priests (*Bar.*, p. 74 f.). Synagogue (Luke 4, 16).

Nᵉgīngar, *Gīneigar* (yKilai, 29b–4, 2)—Jinujār (Klein, *Schwarz Festschr.*, Berlin, 1917, pp. 394 f.; *PS*, I,1, p. 27).

Rānī (tAZ, 6 (7) 8–470, 8)—er Reine (?) (Klein, *Yerush.*, X, p. 142, n. 1; cf. *OuW*, p. 116).

Rimmōn (tOhol, 15, 13–614, 38)—Rummāne (Klein, *ZDPV*, 1910, p. 37).

Ruma (*B.* 3. 7. 21) = *Rūme* (tErub. 4, 17–143, 18)—Kh. Rūme (*LS*; *OuW*, p. 111; Albright, *BASOR*, No. 4, p. 8; Klein, *EJ*, III, p. 411 f.; Alt, *PJB*, 1927, p. 47).

*Saab (*B.* 3. 7. 21)—Shaʿb (*LS*).

*Selame (*V*, 37) = *Ṣᵉllamīn*, *Ṣallmōn* (Kil. 4, 9)—Kh. Sellāme (*LS*; Alt, *PJB*, 1926, p. 55; Klein, *Bar.*, p. 87–9; Braslawski, *BJPES*, II, 2, pp. 51–4). Fortified village (*B.* 2. 20. 6).

Shᵉfarʿam (tMiqv. 6, 2–658, 4)—Shefaʿ Amr (*LS*). Mausoleum (*SWP*, I, pp. 340 ff.). Inscription (Alt, *PJB*, 1928, p. 61).

Shᵉzōr (Demai, 4, 1)—Sājūr (Klein, *PS*, I, 1, p. 7).

Sigoph, Seon sive Soen (*B.* 2. 20. 6; *V*, 37; *On*, 158, 13)—ʿUyūn esh Shaʿīn (?) (*LS*). Fortified village.

*Simonias (*V*, 24)—*Sīmōniya* (yMeg, 70a–1, 1)—Semmūniye. Village fortified by Josephus (*LS*; Dalman, *PJB*, 1923, p. 31; Albright, *BASOR*, No. 19, p. 9; Alt, *PJB*, 1925, p. 41; Maisler, *BJPES*, I, 4, pp. 1 ff.). Synagogue.

*Sogane (*V*, 51) = *Sukhnī* (tTaan. 1, 14–216, 10)—Sukhnīn (*LS*; Klein, *Bar.*, p. 29, n. 4). Synagogue (yMeg 75b–4, 5).

Ṭarbenet (yMeg. 75b–4, 5)—Kh. Ṭarbāna (Klein, *Bar.*, p. 84, n. 4; Dalman, *PJB*,

[1] I owe this reference to the kindness of Mr. S. Liebermann.

1923, p. 40; *OuW*, p. 223; Klein, *Minḥa l^eDavīd*, Jerusalem, 1935, pp. 96 ff.).

Tir'an (Midr. Cant. 6, 4)—Ṭur'ān (?) (Conder, *QSt.*, 1876, p. 183 f.; cf. *OuW*, p. 120 f.).

'Ūsha (tMiqv. 6, 2–658, 4)—Kh. Hūshe' (*LS*; Klein, *PS*, I, 1, p. 26; Smith, *Hist. Geogr.*, p. 425).

Zenītā (Bēt Z., Agar Z.; tShebi. 4, 11–66, 7)—Kh. Zuweinīta (Klein, *EJ*, IV, p. 429).

Natural Features:

Asamon, mons (*B.* 2. 18. 11)—Jebel ed Deidebe (Haefeli, *Cäsarea*, p. 64; Dalman, *PJB*, 1923, p. 25; *OuW*, 85; cf. Press, *Qoveṣ*, *JPES*, I, 2, p. 107).

Plain of Asochis (*V*, 41) = *Biq'at Bēt N^eṭōfa* (Shebi. 9. 5)—Sahl el Baṭṭūf. Domain of Agrippa II (Abel, p. 409; *OuW*, p. 111; Klein, *EJ*, VI, p. 152).

Biq'at Bēt Kerem (Nida, 2, 7)—Plain of Majdal Krūm (Klein, *EJ*, IV, p. 407).

Biq'at Sukhnī (tNid, 3, 11–644, 9)—Plain of Sukhnīn (Klein, *EJ*, VI, p. 155).

Biq'at Yōṭbat (tNid, 3, 11–644, 9)—Plain of Kh. Jefāt (Klein, *EJ*, VI, p. 154).

Yōredet haṢ^ellamin (tPara, 9 (8), 2–637, 37)—Wādi of Kh. Sellāme (Klein, *Bar.*, p. 87).

Roman Remains: el Bi'na, Mausoleum (63c) (*SWP*, I, p. 381); Synagogue Kafr Kenna (64a); Camp, Kh. Qaiṣarūn (64b).

COME NAIS (Nāyīn)

Domain detached from Diocaesarea after the time of Eusebius (Alt, *PJB*, 1931, p. 41, n. 1). It contained four villages:

Aendor (*On*, 34, 9)—'Indūr (*LS*).

Exaloth (*B.* 3. 3. 1)—Iksal (*LS*). The ecclesiastical centre of the district. Roman mill. Cemetery (Alt, *PJB*, 1926, p. 60).

Naim (Luke 7, 11; *On*, 140, 3) = *Na'īm* (Gen. R. 98 (99), 12–1263, 8, ed. Theodor)—Nāyīn (*LS*). The administrative centre of the district. Alt, *PJB*, 1926, p. 60.

Sulem (*On*, 158, 11)—Sūlem (*LS*).

Biq'at 'Īksalō (Gen. R. 98 (99), 12–1263, 7, ed. Theodor)—Plain of Iksāl (*OuW*, pp. 68, n. 1, 205; Dalman, *PJB*, 1923, p. 40; Klein, *EJ*, VI, p. 154).

The boundaries of this domain were on the north, east and south those of Diocaesarea; on the west the line separating it from Diocaesarea ran at the foot of Mt. Tabor.

TIBERIAS

Full Title: Tiberias Claudiopolis Syriae Palaestinae (Hill, p. xiv f.; Assmann, p. 92) —*Ṭ'beryā* (Shebi. 9, 2).

Walled town (Schumacher, *QSt.*, 1887, p. 85) joined by the walls to the castle of Herodes Antipas (Qasr Bint Malik) (yErub. 22b–5, 1; *OuW*, p. 196). The town had a hippodrome (Stadium, yErub. 22b–5, 1; Klein, *Bar.*, p. 59), a temple of Hadrian (Epiph., *Adv. Haer.*, 30, 12; *PG*, 41, 425A; cf. Vincent, *RB*, 1921, p. 440),

a forum and several synagogues (Smith, *Hist. Geogr.*, p. 449, n. 1). It had an aqueduct leading to the Wādi Fejjās and south of it (Saarisalo, *Bound.*, pp. 15, 50, 53; Abel, pp. 170, 447) which served also Sennabris and Philotheria. Roman tombs.

The territory of Tiberias included the eastern part of Lower Galilee (the 'plain') and the districts of Taricheae and Sennabris-Philotheria. Its territory is mentioned in Shebi. 9, 2 (cf. Procksch, *PJB*, 1918, p. 14; Albright, *AASOR*, II/III, pp. 35, 41). The boundary followed the boundaries of Scythopolis and Diocaesarea from the Jordan to a point north of Bersabe, and then ran by Jubb el Yūsuf to the Jordan; the Jordan and the Lake formed the rest of the boundary (*OuW*, p. 210).

Place-names:

Agrippina (RH, 2, 4)—Kaukab el Hawa (Dalman, *PJB*, 1923, p. 43 f.). Fortress and signal station.

'Ailabō (Kalir)—'Ailabūn (Klein, *Bar.*, p. 50 f.; Windfuhr, *PJB*, 1923, p. 84; *OuW*, p. 113). Settlement of priests.

*Ammathus (*B.* 4. 1. 3) = *Ḥamtā* (tErub. 6 (5), 13–146, 1)—el Ḥammām south of Tiberias (*LS*; Klein, *EJ*, V, p. 233). Hot baths, sanctuary of Hygiea, synagogue. (Slousch, *Qoveṣ*, *JPES*, I, 1, pp. 1 ff.; I, 2, pp. 49–52). Settlement of priests (*Bar.*, pp. 89–93).

Arbela (1 Macc. 9, 2; V, 37) = *Arbel* (Abot, I, 6–7)—Kh. Irbid (*LS*) Synagogue (*KW*, p. 59). Fortified caves above (*B.* 2. 20. 6)—Qal'at Ibn Ma'n (Abel, p. 439; *OuW*, p. 125 f.; Abel, *RB*, 1924, p. 380 f.). Settlement of priests (*Bar.*, pp. 52–5)

*Bersabe (*B.* 3. 3. 1)—Kh. Abu esh Sheba' (*LS*; *OuW*, p. 209). Fortified village (*B.* 2. 20. 6). Boundary of Upper and Lower Galilee.

*Bethmaus (*V*, 12) = *Bēt Ma'ōn* (yErub. 22b–5, 1)—Tell Mā'ūn (*LS*). Settlement of priests. Synagogue (Klein, *EJ*, IV, p. 408; *Bar.*, p. 58–63).

*Capharnaum (Matt. 4, 13; *B.* 3. 10. 8) = *Kᵉfar Naḥūm* (Eccl. R. 1, 8)—Tell Ḥūm (*LS*; *OuW*, p. 149 ff.; Orfali, *Capharnäum*, Paris, 1922). Synagogue and harbour. The territory extended to eṭ Ṭābgha (*OuW*, p. 146). Spring (*V*, 72) *see* Heptapegon.

*Corozain (Matt. 11, 21) = Chorazin (*On*, 174, 23)—Kh. Kerāze (*LS*). Synagogue (*OuW*, p. 165 f.).

Damīn (yMeg, 70a–1, 1)—ed Dāmiye (*LS*; Klein, *EJ*, I, p. 788).

'En Tīna (Gen. R. 33, 4 var., ed. Theodor, 308, 13)—'Ain et Tīne (Klein, *EJ*, VI, p. 622).

Gᵉbūl (yHalla, 59a–3, 1)—Jabbūl (Klein, *ZDPV*, 1910, p. 31; *EJ*, VII, p. 145).

Gīnnēsar (yMeg, 70a–1, 1)—Kh. el Minye (*OuW*, p. 138; Dalman, *PJB*, 1923, p. 57; Alt, *PJB*, 1933, p. 17). Fort and village, harbour, aqueduct from eṭ Ṭābgha, and bath (Mader, *JPOS*, XIII, pp. 209 ff.). A second aqueduct round Tell 'Oreime (Abel, p. 447).

Heptapegon (Vita Sabae, 24)—eṭ Ṭābgha (*OuW*, p. 142; Dalman, *PJB*, 1923, p. 52 f.; Abel, p. 445; Schneider, *Die Brotvermehrungskirche*, Paderborn, 1934). Aqueducts (Duncan, in *QSt.*, 1926, pp. 20 f., 65 f.; Wicher, *AJA*, 1916, p. 90; see also *Gīnnēsar*).

Ḥuqōq (yShebi. 38c–9, 1)—Yāqūq (Klein, *EJ*, V, pp. 567 f.).
Kᵉfar Ḥananya (Shebi. 9, 2)—Kafr ʿAnān (*LS*; Klein, *EJ*, IX, p. 1129). Boundary point of Upper and Lower Galilee.
Kᵉfar Ḥiṭṭayā (yMeg, 70a–1, 1)—Ḥaṭṭīn (*OuW*, p. 123; Klein, *EJ*, IX, p. 1131).
Kᵉfar Mᵉnōrī (tYeb, 10, 3–251, 29)—el Menāra (Klein, *EJ*, IX, p. 1136).
Kᵉfar Nimra (Thr. R. 2, 2)—Nimrīn. Settlement of priests (Klein, *EJ*, IX, p. 1136; *Bar.*, pp. 70–3; *OuW*, p. 123).
Kᵉfar Shūbtay (Gen. R. 85, 6–1040, 3, ed. Theodor)—Kafr Sabt (Klein, *EJ*, IX, p. 1138; *OuW*, p. 121; *Bound.*, p. 30).
Kᵉfar Yammā (yMeg, 70a–1, 1)—Yavniel (*LS*; Alt, *PJB*, 1928, p. 53; Klein, *EJ*, IX, p. 1133).
Kīfrā (yMeg, 70a–1, 1)—Suburb of Tiberias (Klein, *EJ*, IX, p. 1141).
**Mashkᵉnā* (ySanh. 21a–10, 1)—Kh. Meskene, road station (*OuW*, p. 121; Klein, *Bar.*, p. 30, n. 7) between Tiberias and Sepphoris.
Mᵉʿaraiya (Kalir)—el Mughār. Settlement of priests (Klein, *Yerush.*, *JPES*, pp. 33–4).
Mimlā (Gen. R. 59, 1–630, 5, ed. Theodor)—Kh. Mimla (Klein, *Bar.*, p. 73 f.; *OuW*, p. 113; Klein, *ZDPV*, 1910, p. 36). Settlement of priests (*Bar.*, p. 73 f.).
Nᵉʿūran (bHullin, 5a; bSota, 46b)—en Nāʿūra.
Philoteria (Polyb. V, 70) = *Bēt Yeraḥ*, *Ariaḥ* (yMeg, 70a–1, 1)—Kh. el Kerak. Fort, aqueduct, Roman bridge (Jisr es Sinnabra, cf. Sennabris) at Umm el Qanāṭir (Albright, *BASOR*, No. 11, p. 13; Abel, *RB*, 1912, 402; Sukenik, *JPOS*, II, pp. 101 f.; Klein, *Bar.*, p. 91; *EJ*, IV, 406; Saarisalo, *Bound.*, pp. 76 ff.; *OuW*, 194).
Ṣayydata (yMeg, 70a–1, 1)—Ṣayyāde (Schlatter, *Topogr.*, p. 304, n. 1).
*Sennabris (*B.* 3. 9. 7) = *Ṣīnabray* (yMeg, 70a–1, 1)—Kinneret (Saarisalo, *Bound.*, p. 82; *OuW*, p. 194. Walled place, neighbour of Philoteria, though politically independent ('autonomous') (Albright, *AASOR*, II/III, p. 36; Dalman, *PJB*, 1923, p. 47).
Sergūnīn (yKil. 32c–9, 4)—Sarjūna (Schlatter, p. 304). Synagogue.
Taricheae (*B.* 3. 10. 1) = Magdala, Dalmanutha (Matt. 15, 39; Mark 8, 10) = *Migdal Ṣᵉbʿoiyā* (yTaan, 69a–4, 5) = *Migdal Nūnayā* (bPes. 46a, Kalir)—Mejdel (Albright, *AASOR*, II/III, pp. 29 ff.). Town walled on the land side (*B.* 3. 10. 3), hippodrome (*B.* 2. 21, 3). Settlement of priests (Klein, *Bar.*, pp. 76 ff.; Windfuhr, *PJB*, 1923, p. 86). Synagogue (Pesiqta, *RK*, p. 90a). Aqueduct to ʿAin el Mudawwara (Masterman, *Studies in Galilee*, p. 52).
Tinaʿam (Gen. R. 98 (99), 12–1263, 8, ed. Theodor)—Denna (?) (*LS*).
Ullama (*On*, 140, 17)—ʿAulam (*LS*; Alt, *PJB*, 1928, p. 49; *Bound.*, pp. 62 f.).

Natural Features:

Biqʿat Arbel (Kalir, *Bayammīm*)—Wādi el Ḥamām (Abel, p. 410; *OuW*, p. 124; cf. Press, *Qoveṣ*, I, 2, p. 108).
Gennesar, Plain of (*B.* 3. 10. 8) = *Biqʿat Gēnēsar* (tShebi. 7, 11–71, 21)—el Ghuweir (Abel, p. 411; *OuW*, p. 133; Procksch, *PJB*, 1918, p. 15; Klein, *EJ*, VII, 421).

Saronas (*On*, 162, 4) country between Thabor and Lake Gennesareth.
Lacus Genesareth (Plin. V, 15; Luke 5, 1; I Macc. 11, 67)—*Yamā shel Tiberyā* (tSukk. 3, 9–196, 15)—Sea of Galilee.

Roman Remains: Bridges: Kh. Kerak (64) (Saarisalo, *Bound.*, p. 76; Smith, *Hist. Geogr.*, p. 428, n. 1); Wādi Quṣeib (tErub. 6 (5), 13–146, 1) (65) (Albright, *ASSOR*, II/III, p. 45 (not extant)). Mills: Tell Meqarqash (65c) and Wādi Fejjās (65b) (Saarisalo, *Bound.*, pp. 15, 51, 69, n. 1). Synagogue, Sarona (65a).

GABAA HIPPEUM (Sheikh Abreik)

(*B.* 3. 3. 1; Dalman, *PJB*, 1923, p. 38; Alt, *PJB*, 1925, p. 41; cf. Schlatter, *Topogr.*, p. 296). Tombs (*SWP*, I, pp. 325, 344 ff.). Settlement of Herod's cavalry veterans. Boundaries, *see* Ptolemais, Diocaesarea, Legio. Cf. A. H. M. Jones, *JRS*, 1935, p. 230.

HIPPOS (Qal'at el Ḥuṣn)

= *Sūsīta* (yDemai, 22d–2, 1). Fortified town, theatre, colonnaded streets, aqueduct (Schumacher, *ZDPV*, 1886, pp. 327 ff.).

The Hippene (*Tehum Sūsīta*—yDemai, 22d–2, 1) extended from the Wādi es Semak to the cliffs above the Yarmūk, excluding el Ḥamme; it reached across the plain to the Jordan, including *Kefar Ṣemaḥ* but excluding *Kefar Āgūn* (Procksch, *PJB*, 1918, p. 20; Schlatter, *Topogr.*, pp. 307 ff.; *OuW*, p. 183 f.).

Place-names:

Gergesa (Matt. 8, 28) = Chorsia (Vita Sabae, 24)—Kursi (*LS*; *OuW*, p. 190; Abel, *JPOS*, VII, p. 113).
**Kefar Ḥarūb* (yDemai, 22d–2, 1)—Kafr Ḥarīb (Klein, *EJ*, IX, p. 1130).
**Kefar Ṣemaḥ* (tShebi. 4, 10–66, 5)—Samakh (Braslawski, *EJ*, IX, p. 1141).

TETRACOMIA (Upper Galilee)

Upper Galilee did not form a municipal territory, but remained under direct Imperial administration as an estate corresponding to the Tetracomia of Georgius Cyprius. (Alt, *PJB*, 1932, p. 37, n. 3).

The southern and western boundaries of Upper Galilee correspond to those of Tiberias and Diocaesarea. From near el Buqei'a the boundary between Tyre and Galilee passes along the Jebel Jermaq, leaving Meirūn on the east, then due north, so as to include Kafr Bir'im, Gischala, and 'Aitarūn in Galilee; from 'Aitarūn it turns southwards, passes south of Cadasa and its plain and reaches the Lake Semechonitis north of Thella; hence the boundary follows the Jordan to that of Tiberias (cf. Oehler, *ZDPV*, 1905, pp. 64 ff.; Smith, *Hist. Geogr.*, p. 416, n. 3; *OuW*, pp. 209 f.; Alt, *PJB*, 1929, p. 47; *PJB*, 1932, p. 37, n. 3).

Place-names:

*Acchabare (*B.* 2. 20. 6) = *'Akhbarī* (yErub. 25 a–8, 4)—'Akbara (*LS*). Fortified rock to south-east of the village (*OuW*, p. 209).
'Ayytalū (tNid, 1, 9–642, 8; Kalir)—'Aitarūn (Klein, *Bar.*, pp. 46–8). Settlement of priests.

**Bēt Dagon* (tShebi. 7, 13–71, 29)—Beit Jenn (*LS*; Klein, *EJ*, IV, p. 398).
Bīrī (bMez, 84b)—Bīrā (Klein, *EJ*, IV, p. 827).
Gischala (*B.* 2. 20. 6) = *Gūsh Ḥalab* (Arakh. 9, 6)—el Jīsh (*LS*). Fortress. Synagogue (*SWP*, I, p. 225; *KW*, p. 107).
*Iamneith (*B.* 2. 20. 6)—Kh. Benīt (*LS*). Fortress.
Kᵉfar ʿAqabiya (yNazir. 57d–9, 3)—Kh. ʿUqeibe (?) (Klein, *EJ*, IX, p. 1124; cf. Sukenik, *JPOS*, XV, p. 141).
Kᵉfar Nibūraya (yYeb, 4a–2, 6)—Kh. en Nabratein (*LS*; Alt, *PJB*, 1925, p. 37; Klein, *EJ*, IX, p. 1136). Synagogue (*KW*, p. 101).
*Meroth (*V*, 37) = *Mērōn* (tDemai, 4, 13–51, 26)—Meirūn (*LS*). Synagogue (*KW*, p. 80). Western boundary point of Galilee. Settlement of priests (Klein, *Bar.*, pp. 23–5). Fortified village (*B.* 2. 20. 6).
Qisyōn (yBeṣa, 63b–5, 4)—Kh. Qaṣyūn (*SWP*, I, p. 240 f.; Alt, *PJB*, 1929, p. 47; Braslawski, *BJPES*, II, 1, p. 14, n. 4). Temple or synagogue.
Parōd (bAZ, 31a)—Farrādye (Klein, *PS*, I, 1, p. 40).
Safsōfa (yTrum, 46b–8, 10)—Ṣufṣāfe (*SWP*, I, p. 257). Synagogue.
*Sepph (*B.* 2. 20. 6) = *Ṣᵉfat* (yRH, 58a–2, 1)—Safed (*LS*; *OuW*, p. 213). Fortress. Settlement of priests (Klein, *Bar.*, p. 58).
*Thella (*B.* 3. 3. 1)—et Tuleil (*LS*; *OuW*, p. 210; Klein, *PS*, I, 1, p. 59). Eastern boundary point of Galilee.
Tᵉqōʿa (Men. 8, 3; tShebi. 7, 15–72, 3)—Kh. Shameʿ (Klein, *MGWJ*, 1923, p. 270; *OuW*, p. 209).

Remains of the Roman Period: Synagogues, Kafr Birʿim (66) (*KW*, p. 89); ʿAlmā (67) (Dalman, *PJB*, 1914, p. 47). Saʿsaʿ (67A) (*SWP*, I, p. 256). Dallāta (67B) (Braslawski, *BJPES*, II, 1, pp. 14 ff.). er Rāme (67C) (Ben-Zevie, *JPOS*, 1933, pp. 94 ff.). el Buqeiʿa (63B) (Ben-Zevie, *QSt.*, 1930, p. 210).

PALAESTINA TERTIA S. SALUTARIS

For the history of this province see Brünnow–Domaszewski, *Provincia Arabia*, III, pp. 249 ff. At present no subdivision of the province can be ascertained; Prof. Alt (*ZDPV*, 1935, pp. 25 ff.) has suggested a division into three military zones. Its north-western boundary passed between Gaza and Beersheba (Hartmann, *ZDPV*, 1913, pp. 195 ff.); on the south and east it included parts of Sinai and Trans-Jordan.

Aila (Strabo XVI, 2, 30)—site west of el ʿAqaba. Harbour on Sinus Aelanites. Legionary camp of the Legio X Fretensis from the third century onwards (Frank, *ZDPV*, 1934, p. 244 and Plan 27; *LS*).
Ad Dianam (Tab. Peut.)—Ghaḍyān. Roman fort and wells (Frank, *ZDPV*, 1934, p. 239; Alt, *ibid.*, 1935, pp. 26 f.). Road station.
Asoa (Notitia, p. 552; Alt, *Inschr. Pal.*, III, p. 5)—Qaṣr el Maḥalle (?) Fort (Frank, *ZDPV*, 1934, p. 273; *ibid.* Alt, 1935, pp. 26, 40; cf. Abel, *RB*, 1909, p. 97 f.).
Asuadon (*ND*, 73, 32; Alt, *Inschr. Pal.*, III, p. 5)—Mayyit ʿAwad (?) Fort (Ala I mil. Sebastena) (Frank, *ZDPV*, 1934, p. 275; Alt, *ZDPV*, 1935, pp. 26, 40; cf. Abel, *RB*, 1909, p. 102 f.).
Eboda (Ptol. V, 16, 4)—ʿAbda (*LS*; Alt, *ZDPV*, 1935, p. 38 f.). Nabatean

temple (Woolley–Lawrence, *PEFA*, III, pp. 95 ff.). Legionary camp (Jaussen a. o., *RB*, 1904, p. 414).

Eiseiba (Alt, *Inschr. Pal.*, III, p. 8)—Ḥoṣeb. Fort (Frank, *ZDPV*, 1934, p. 254; Alt, *ZDPV*, 1935, p. 31).

ELUSA (Ptol. V, 15, 7; Tab. Peut.)—Khalaṣa (*LS*).

Iotaba, island (Theophanes 5990, *PG*, 108, p. 340)—Jezīret Far'ōn. Cf. Ṭaba on the opposite shore (Frank, *ZDPV*, 1934, Plan 27).

MAMPSIS (*On*, 8, 8)—Kurnub (Hartmann, *ZDPV*, 1913, pp. 110 f.; Alt, *ZDPV*, 1935, p. 26). Dams (Woolley–Lawrence, *PEFA*, III, pp. 125).

Subaita (S. Nilus, *PG*, 79, c. 688 var.)—Isbeita (Abel, *JPOS*, XV, pp. 7 ff.).

Thamara (*ND*, 74, 46; *On*, 8, 8)—Qaṣr Jehēniyye II. Fort (Cohors IV Palaest.) (Alt, *PJB*, 1934, pp. 20–4; *ibid.*, *ZDPV*, 1935, p. 34 f.).

Territory of the Limes Palaestinae attributed to Palaestina Tertia (cf. p. 166 [28])

Forts: Kh. Khasīf (51), Abu Sha'ban (51A), el Ibreij (52) (Alt, *PJB*, 1930, p. 56, n. 1).

Bersabee (*On*, 50, 1) = Birosaba (*ND*, 73, 18)—Beersheba (*LS*). Fort (Equites Dalmatae Illyriciani) (Alt, *PJB*, 1931, p. 81 f.). Administrative centre of the Limes (Alt, *Inschr. d. Pal.*, III, p. 5).

El Meshash fort (53) (Alt, *PJB*, 1931, p. 81).

Malatha (*A.* 18. 6. 2; *On*, 14, 3) = Moleatha (*ND*, 74, 45)—Tell el Milḥ. Fort (Cohors I Flavia) (Alt, *PJB*, 1930, p. 80). Civil settlement (Malathis oppidum: *On*, 15, 2)—el Quṣeife (Musil, *Edom*, II, 2, p. 18).

Kh. Ghazze, fort (54) (Alt, *PJB*, 1931, p. 79).

Masada (Plin. V, 17)—temporary fort (Alt, *PJB*, 1931, p. 78 f.; *id. ZDPV*, 1935, p. 15, n. 2; cf. Schulten, *ZDPV*, 1933, p. 160). Roman siege camps (Schulten, *ZDPV*, 1933, pp. 98 ff.).

Arad (*On*, 14, 2 f.)—Tell 'Arād. Fort (Alt, *PJB*, 1931, p. 79; Mader, p. 225).

Qaṣr Jehēniyye I fort (Frank, *ZDPV*, 1934, p. 200; Alt, *ZDPV*, 1935, p. 42) (55).

Qaṣr Umm Baghgheq fort (Frank, *ZDPV*, 1934, p. 200) (56). Aqueduct (Abel, *RB*, 1910, p. 232).

Qaṣr ez Zuweira et Taḥta (Abel, *RB*, 1910, p. 230 f.) (57).

Watch-towers: *SWP*, III, p. 405 (58); Frank, *ZDPV*, pp. 196, 198 ff. (59).

Roman Remains in Palaestina III South of the Limes:

Forts:

'Ain el 'Arūs (Frank, *ZDPV*, 1934, p. 277) (68).

'Auja el Ḥafīr (78).

Mishrefa (79).

Qaṣr el 'Abd (*ibid.*, p. 274) (69).

Qaṣr eḏ Ḏīl (Musil, *Edom.*, II, 2, p. 181) (69A).

Qaṣr eṣ Ṣfār (70).
Qaṣr Wādi es Sīq (Frank, *ZDPV*, 1934, p. 273; Alt, *ibid.*, 1935, p. 51) (71).
Ruḥeibe (77).

Aqueducts: Byēr (Frank, *ZDPV*, 1934, p. 272) (72).

Watch-towers and block-houses:
Abu Irtimāt (81).
ʿAslūj (Tonneau, *RB*, 1926, p. 584) (73).
Bīr Birēn (74).
Bīr Defiyye (Frank, *ZDPV*, 1934, p. 249) (75).
ed Dēḥa (80).
Ḥamad (Frank, *ibid.*, p. 257) (95).
Ḳh. eṣ Ṣfār (88).
Kurnub, four block houses in the vicinity (*PEFA*, III, pp. 123 f.) (80a).
Murashrash (91).
Naqb Jehēniyye (Frank, *l.c.*, p. 257) (85).
Qalʿat Umm Guṣeir (Palmer, *Desert of the Exodus*, p. 421) (92).
Qaṣr es Sirr (Alt, *PJB*, 1934, p. 19) (70) Road station.
Rās Wādi Romān (Frank, *ZDPV*, 1934, p. 268) (82).
Rujm Mekri Ḥadīd (Frank, *ZDPV*, 1934, p. 249) (94).
Rujm el Khaḍra (*ibid.*, p. 242) (89).
Rujm es Sfāʿi (86).
Rujm eṣ Ṣfār (87).
Wādi Mirtabe (Palmer, *Desert of the Exodus*, p. 388) (93).
Wādi Rakhame road (*PEFA*, III, p. 107) (90).

Copper mines and workings: Wādi Meneʿiyye (84), Tell Khara Ḥadīd (83), Byēr (72) (Frank, *ZDPV*, 1934, pp. 233 f., 241 f., 243, 272).

III. *Roads*

Two kinds of roads are shown on the map, marked respectively by double lines and by a single line. The *double lines* represent roads built by the Romans. These have been fully dealt with by Prof. P. Thomsen in *ZDPV*, 1917, pp. 1–142. In order to avoid unnecessary repetition the information collected by Thomsen has been condensed in the following pages as far as was compatible with the understanding of the signs on the map; further information collected since 1917 has been added; the new milestones are numbered by the last relevant milestone of Thomsen's list with the addition of the letters A, B, C, &c. Remains of roads actually observed are marked with unbroken lines, the rest with broken lines. A combination of a broken and unbroken line marks tracks constructed by the Romans but not fully paved and finished as roads. The *single lines* represent other roads, viz. roads used in Roman times, on the evidence of Josephus, Eusebius, the itineraries, &c., and also the roads marked 'Ancient road' on the P.E.F. Survey map. The Roman roads have been dated in accordance with the list of Kuhl in the *PJB*, 1928, pp. 117 ff. The methods of Roman road-making in Palestine are discussed by Kuhl, *PJB*, 1928, p. 128 (cf. also Dalman, *PJB*, 1916, pp. 38 f.).

In the following the Roman roads are listed in four sections: I. The Coast road; II. The Hill road; III. The Jordan Valley road; IV. Roads communicating with the Ghōr. Cross roads are mentioned after every main road.

I. The Coast Road (Thomsen, I, milestones 19–21): made under Nero and repaired under Domitian; the continuation from Ptolemais southwards dates to Severian and post-Severian times (Thomsen, p. 15; Alt, *ZDPV*, 1928, pp. 253 ff.; Kuhl *PJB*, 1928, p. 127, and n. 7). As far as Ptolemais the road followed the coast; remains were still visible in 1820 north of ez Zīb (Siegesmund, *PJB*, 1911, p. 139). A new milestone (CCCIV from Antioch, A.D. 83) was found at ez Zīb (Phythian-Adams, *QSt.*, 1924, p. 94; Alt, *PJB*, 1928, p. 58, n. 1; *id.*, *ZDPV*, 1928, p. 255). From Ptolemais the road continued along the bay of Acre, past the Carmel promontory and along the coast to Caesarea. Rock cuttings were made for it at Bab el Ashkhal near Kh. Dustrey and at the Bab eṭ Ṭantūra (Mühlinen, *ZDPV*, 1908, pp. 168, 224); the road was also observed in the fields near Kh. Heidera. From Caesarea the road divided: the western branch continued along the coast to Arsūf, Jaffa, and Yibna (Maisler, *ZDPV*, 1935, pp. 78 ff.); the eastern branch continued at the foot of the hills to Qalʿat Rās el ʿAin, Lydda, and Yibna. From Yibna the united branches went on to Isdūd, past ʿAsqalān, to Gaza, Raphia, and hence to Egypt.

Cross roads from the coast road to the hill road.

(1) From Acre via Ṣaffūriyye to Tiberias (Thomsen, XXVII). This road passed the Wādi ʿIbellīn, the southern edge of the Plain of Asochis, and continued from Kafr Sabt in two branches, one past Kh. Meskene and Tell Māʿūn, the other in the Wādi Fejjās. Two milestones have been found: 231A—Xth mile, at Debbet el Khān, A.D. 137/8 (Saarisalo, *JPOS*, IX, p. 33; *JPOS*, X, p. 7; Iliffe, *QDAP*, II, p. 120); 231B at Bāb el Khārūq—XIth mile (Saarisalo, *JPOS*, X, p. 7; inscription unpublished). Watch-towers on this road (*būrgsīn*) are mentioned yErub. 22b–5, 1; road stations existed at Debbet el Khān and Kh. Meskene.

Other roads traversing Galilee are mentioned by Masterman, *Galilee*, p. 11; Smith, *Historical Geography*, p. 427 f.; Thomsen, *ZDPV*, 1903, pp. 172; Oehler, *ZDPV*, 1905, pp. 70 ff.; Masterman, *QSt.*, 1914, p. 181 f.; *OuW*, p. 120 f.; Albright, *AASOR*, II/III, p. 38.

(2) From Haifa a Roman road (Thomsen, XXVIII, milestone 232) ran past Lejjūn to Jenīn. For the Carmel roads see Smith, *Historical Geography*, p. 151; Mühlinen, *ZDPV*, 1908, pp. 25 ff., 67, 102, 156, 165, 194, 216; Schumacher, *MN*, 1903, pp. 4 ff.

(3) From Caesarea a Roman road passed the Wādi ʿĀra to Lejjūn (Thomsen, XXIX; milestones I–VII, IX, XIII, Nos. 233–41).

(4) The Tabula Peutingeriana shows a Roman road from Caesarea to Sebastia-Neapolis; no trace of this road has so far been found; a possible line is suggested by Dalman, *PJB*, 1910, p. 11.

(5) From Qalʿat Rās el ʿAin a Roman road (Thomsen, XXXVI; milestones XIII, XX?, XXX?, XXXI?, 267–70 numbered from Jerusalem) passed Tibne, Jifna, and joined the hill road. This road is regarded as dating from the time of Trajan (Kuhl, *PJB*, 1928, p. 125). It has a loop past ʿĀbūd and Rentīs (*SWP*, sheet XIV). Cf.

Dalman, *PJB*, 1914, p. 29. A fragment of a Roman road is visible near Kh. Kesfa (*SWP*, Sheet XIV, J. p).

(6) From Lydda there were several Roman lines to Jerusalem (Thomsen, XXXVII, XXXVIII).

A. Past Kh. Kafr Rūt, Beit ʿŪr et Taḥta, Beit ʿŪr el Fōqa, Kh. el Latātīn, Kh. Ḥawānīt to the hill road. This road existed in pre-Roman times and was re-built after Hadrian (Kuhl, *PJB*, 1928, p. 127). Milestones: 270A—VII—at el Biar (Lagrange, *RB*, 1894, p. 450); 270B—VIIIth mile from Jerusalem (Dalman, *PJB*, 1912, p. 18); 270C—XIVth mile between Upper and Lower Beit ʿŪr (Séjourné, *RB*, 1898, p. 122; Alt, *PJB*, 1932, p. 18); 270D—XVth mile (Séjourné, *ibid.*); 270E —mile XVII, south-south-west of Ṣaffa (Alt, *PJB*, 1932, p. 18). For a discussion of the Beit ʿŪr road see Oelgarte, *PJB*, 1918, p. 73; Alt, *PJB*, 1925, p. 55; Alt, *PJB*, 1927, p. 23–26; Kuhl, *PJB*, 1928, p. 128; Alt, *PJB*, 1929, p. 16; Kuhl-Meinhold, *PJB*, 1929, p. 110 f.; Alt, *PJB*, 1932, p. 18; Beyer, *ZDPV*, 1930, p. 211.

Between Beit ʿŪr and Kh. Kafr Rūt a Roman road branches off to ʿImwās (Thomsen, XXXIX (No. 276)—milestone 275A in Wādi el Imrūj—Alt, *PJB*, 1934, p. 11, n. 3). The continuation of this road to Nicopolis is doubted by Beyer in *ZDPV*, 1933, p. 229, but the existence of some road of this kind is evidenced by the Onomasticon, *s.v.* Saraa, Esthaol.

A Roman road ran also from ʿImwās to Abu Shūshe (Clermont-Ganneau, *Mission en Palestine*, Paris, 1882, pp. 18 f.).

B. A second road from Lydda to Jerusalem passed Berfīlya–Beit Liqya–Qubeibe–Biddu–Beit Iksa (milestone 271). (Cf. Alt, *PJB*, 1928, p. 15; Kuhl, *ibid.*, p. 123.)

C. A third road passed Qubāb–Laṭrūn–Abu Ghosh with a parallel line Beit Nūba–Yālo–Abu Ghōsh (milestones 272–5; cf. Riemer, *PJB*, 1918, p. 40). The roads near ʿImwās are discussed by Abel, *RB*, 1925, p. 350.

(7) From Lydda a Roman road went southwards past Tell eṣ Ṣāfi to Beit Jibrīn (Onomasticon, *s.v.* Geth, Gethremmon; Thomsen, XXXIX, milestones 275A near Kh. el Khalf, IVth mile from Eleutheropolis (Séjourné, *RB*, 1900, pp. 114 ff.) and 276—II).

(8) A Roman road (?) passed from the coast road past ʿAin Shams, Deir Aban to el Khaḍr (Thomsen, XLIV; Beyer, *ZDPV*, 1931, p. 155, n. 4).

(9) There existed also a Roman road from ʿAsqalān to Beit Jibrīn (Tab. Peut.; *SWP*, III, p. 262; Onomasticon, *s.v.* Safir; Kuhl, *PJB*, 1928, p. 127, n. 7).

(10) A road connected Gaza and Beit Jibrīn (*SWP*, III, p. 262 and Onomasticon, *s.v.* Fathura, Agla, and Jerome in Micha I, 10—Geth). Remains of this road were also observed at Kh. el Jabuʿ.

(11) A road connected Gaza and Beersheba.

(12) A road from Gaza went to Khalaṣa and continued to ʿAqaba (Strabo XV, 2, 30; cf. Thomsen, *ZDPV*, 1906, p. 115).

(13) There was possibly a road along the Roman limes from Kh. Maʿn–Kh. el Fār–Beersheba–Tell el Milḥ (Alt, *ZDPV*, 1935, p. 53, where a fragment seen by Musil between Tell el Fārʿa and Kh. el Fār is mentioned).

(14) The roads joining the towns of Yibna, Isdūd, and Gaza with their harbours in Roman times can also be regarded as branches of the coast road.

II. The Hill Road (Thomsen, XIX C, XXXI). This road from Damascus had two lines uniting at Beisān; one passed the Jisr Banāt Ya'qūb to Khān Jubb Yūsuf–Kh. Minye, Tiberias, New Milestone (66B), Kh. el Kerak to the Jisr el Majāmi' (cf. Dalman, *PJB*, 1914, p. 43). At the Jisr el Quneiṭra a branch went to the second line, which passed Fīq, Qala'at el Ḥuṣn to the Jisr el Majāmi' and Beisān (milestones X, IX, III, I from Beisān, Nos. 243–7). On the second line Dalman (*OuW*, p. 183) saw four milestones (No. 66A on the ascent to Qala'at el Ḥuṣn): a new milestone (XI—242A) was discovered at el Khān near Jisr el Majāmi'. The Beisān–Pella road (Thomsen XXV) passed Makhādat Naqb Fāris. New milestones: 228A, es Sibi IV to Beisān; 228B Umm el 'Umdān II to Beisān.

From Beisān the hill road divided again: one branch went past Zir'īn, Jenīn, Qabāṭiye to Sabasṭya and Nāblūs (Thomsen, XXX, milestone 242; cf. Alt, *PJB*, 1929, p. 51). The second branch went from Beisān past Kh. Qā'ūn, Kh. Ibzīq, Tayāsīr, Tūbās, Kh. Ferwe to Nāblūs (Thomsen, XXXI, milestones XIV–XXI, 248–255; cf. Alt, *PJB*, 1931, p. 45; *ibid.*, 1932, p. 40). A new group of milestones (VIII from Nāblūs—255A) was found one mile east of Kh. Ferwe; on the other hand, Thomsen No. 256 should be deleted according to Alt, *PJB*, 1925, p. 34.

From Nāblūs the hill road continued to Jerusalem past Huwwāra, Lubbān to Kh. Kafr 'Āna, where it divided into three lines; the three lines united again near el Bīre and the road continued southwards to Jerusalem (Thomsen, XXXIV, milestones XXV, XVIII, V–III from Jerusalem, Nos. 259–63; 260A—new milestone X at Kh. Esh-she; milestone I, 263A, cf. Vincent, *RB*, 1901, p. 96 f.). This road was built in the time of Nerva (Kuhl, *PJB*, 1928, p. 122).

From Jerusalem the hill road again separated; one branch went to Beit Jibrīn past Bittīr, el Qabu, Kh. Hūbīn, Wādi es Samṭ, Beit Nattīf to near Zakarīyya, where it turned sharply south to Beit Jibrīn. From Beit Jibrīn the road continued through Dawaime, past Kh. Umm el Mēs, Rujm Ḥanḍal, Beit 'Auwa, Kh. Fuqeiqīs, Dūra to the Terebinth. It is dated to the Hadrianic period (Kuhl, *PJB*, 1928, p. 127) (Thomsen, XLI, XLII, milestones IV, V, VIII, X–XIV, XVII, XVIII, XXIII from Jerusalem, III north of Beit Jibrīn, II–V south of Beit Jibrīn, Nos. 280–94; 306). New milestones were found: from Jerusalem: IX—Wādi el Jāmi', A.D. 213 (Alt, *PJB*, 1927, pp. 10 ff.); X at el Qabu (*ibid.*, 1933, p. 8). New fragments of XVIII from Jerusalem (XII from Beit Jibrīn) were found by Prof. Alt (*PJB*, 1929, pp. 19 ff., 124 ff.). South of Beit Jibrīn the following milestones were found: 294A—IX from Beit Jibrīn between Kh. Umm el Mēs and Rujm Ḥanḍal (road station; Alt, *PJB*, 1934, p. 13); 294B—XI, east of Beit 'Auwa (*ibid.*, 1931, p. 17); 294C and D, XIII, XIV west of Kh. Fuqeiqīs, XVI—306A east of Kh. Fuqeiqīs (Alt, *PJB*, 1931, p. 16); 306B—XVIII at Dūra, 306C—XXII at Kh. Kan'ān (Mader, p. 154). The traces of the road have been studied by Mader, p. 154; Alt, *PJB*, 1925, p. 11; 1926, pp. 28, 74; 1927, pp. 10 ff., 16 f.; 1929, pp. 18 ff., 124; 1931, pp. 14 ff.; 1933, p. 8; 1934, pp. 13 f. According to Prof. Alt (*PJB*, 1931, p. 19) line XLV (Thomsen) should be deleted; the contrary opinion is stated by Saarisalo (*JPOS*, XI, p. 100).

The second line of the hill road went from Jerusalem past Bethlehem, Nabī Danyāl, Ballūṭet el Jerze, Kh. Umm el Mēs (road station), Kh. Kūfīn, to the Terebinth

(Thomsen, XLIII, milestones IV, VI, X–XII, XVIII, XIX (Nos. 295–304)). This road is Hadrianic (Kuhl, *PJB*, 1928, p. 127). Its traces have been studied by Dalman, *PJB*, 1921, p. 91; Alt, *PJB*, 1925, p. 23; 1928, pp. 22 f. A new milestone—299A—XIV has been found near Kh. Umm el Mēs (Alt, *PJB*, 1928, p. 24).

This hill road had three continuations to the south, one from Dawaīme to Beersheba, a second from Kh. Khoreisa to Beersheba and Khalaṣa, and a third from the Terebinth (Thomsen, XLVI, milestone 302) past Hebron, Karmel, Tell el Milḥ to the Ghōr (see below, p. 180) (Alt, *PJB*, 1931, p. 18). From Khalaṣa the second line continued into Sinai past ʿAuja; another road went past ʿAbda to ʿAqaba (see p. 183 [45]).

Cross roads from the hill road to the east.

(1) The various roads in Samaria have been discussed by Haefeli, *Samaria*, pp. 29 ff.; as regards the ancient road marked on the Survey map between Beisān and Fuqūʿ, its existence has been doubted (Alt, *PJB*, 1931, p. 43).

(2) From Nāblūs three roads went down to the Ghōr (Thomsen, XXXIIIA–C, milestones 257–8): A, from Kh. Ferwe down the Wādi Fārʿa: B, past Beit Fūrīk, Wādi el Krād, Kammūniye, Siah en Nuqb and Wādi Zakaska to Kh. Fasāʿyil; C, past ʿAqrabe and Mejdal Banī Faḍl to Kh. Fasāʿyil (Alt, *PJB*, 1928, pp. 32 f.; *ibid.*, 1929, pp. 56 f.).

(3) A road went from Jifna, eṭ Ṭayibe to Jericho (Thomsen, XXXV, milestones 264–6). (Cf. Alt, *PJB*, 1932, p. 46). It was built after A.D. 70 (Kuhl, *PJB*, 1928, p. 121).

(4) The Jerusalem–Jericho road (Thomsen, XL, milestones 277–9) passed the Mount of Olives, Rās et Tmīm, past Qaṣr ʿAli (road station), thence to Ṭalʿat ed Damm and near the edge of the Wādi el Qīlṭ to Jericho (cf. Voigt, *AASOR*, V, p. 69; Alt, *PJB*, 1926, pp. 30 ff.).

The other roads south of the Jerusalem–Jericho road are mentioned by Van Kasteren, *ZDPV*, 1890, pp. 94–8; Schwöbel, *PJB*, 1907, pp. 111 ff.; Dalman, *PJB*, 1914, pp. 8 f.

(5) The siege of Masada was apparently the occasion for the construction of a number of tracks connecting the bases of the besieging army at Jerusalem and Jebel Fureidīs Karmel with its camp before Masada. These tracks were three in number:

(*a*) from Jerusalem, past Umm eṭ Ṭalaʿ, Wādi ʿAlya, Wādi Jerfān, Naqb el Ḥaṭrura, and the cliffs above Engaddi, crossing the Jebel Fureidīs–Engaddi road, and continuing above the cliffs to the Masada camps (cf. Schwöbel, *PJB*, 1907, p. 108 f.; Alt, *PJB*, 1933, pp. 9, n. 4, and 10; Smith, p. 273; Schulten, *ZDPV*, 1933, p. 90).

(*b*) The second track starts from Jebel Fureidīs, past the Taqūʿ plateau, crosses the Wādi el Muʿallaq at Qabr Ghaname, and passes the Wādi Huṣaṣa, Wādi Daraje and Wādi Nueiṭa to Engeddi (Thomsen, XLVIII); it continues along the sea-shore below the cliffs to Masada (cf. Schwöbel, *PJB*, 1907, p. 108 f.; Dalman, *PJB*, 1914, p. 26; Schulten, *ZDPV*, 1933, p. 90).

There was also a short line from Masada to the sea-shore (Schulten, *ZDPV*, 1933, p. 89 and plan III).

(*c*) The communications between Masada and Karmel were investigated by Frank.

The lines Jerusalem–Masada, Karmel–Engaddi, and Karmel–Masada, formed a triangle round the Khashm Lawandi (Schulten, *ZDPV*, 1933, p. 90; Frank, *ZDPV*, 1934, pp. 195 ff.). The Karmel–Masada track communicated also with Qaṣr Umm Baghghaq (Schwöbel, *PJB*, 1907, p. 107 f.).

III. The Jordan Valley Road (Thomsen, XXXII). This road runs from Beisān to Jericho. According to the Tabula Peutingeriana it had road stations at Archelais and Coabis; Guthe, *MN*, 1911, p. 70, argues for another road station near the Wādi el Maliḥ. This road was connected at Beisān, Jisr ed Damiye, and Jericho with Trans-Jordan.

IV. Roads in Palaestina Tertia (Palmer, *Desert of the Exodus*, p. 292; Alt, *PJB*, 1934, pp. 22–4; *ZDPV*, 1935, pp. 51 ff.; Frank, *ZDPV*, 1934, pp. 256 ff., 267, 272 ff., 279).

Four north-south lines are to be distinguished:

1. Tell el Milḥ–Qaṣr Jehēniyye I–Qaṣr Umm Baghghaq–Qaṣr Zuweira–ʿAin ʿĀrūs.
2. Tell el Milḥ–Wādi Fai–Qaṣr Jehēniyye II–Wādi Fiqra–Wādi Iqṣeib–Ḥoṣeib. There 2 joins 3 and continues across the Ghōr to Petra. This road is shown on the Tabula Peutingeriana.
3. Beersheba–Qaṣr es Sirr–Kurnub–Naqb Ṣfār–Ḥoṣeib (and Petra)–ʿAin el Weiba and south.
4. Khalaṣa–ʿAslūj–ʿAbda–Naqb el Mḥāmle (Hamia)–el Byēr (milestones 306D, 306E; Frank, *ZDPV*, 1934, pp. 271 f.)–Qaṣr el Maḥalle–Qaṣr Wādi es Sīq–Qaṣr el ʿAbd–Mayyit ʿAwad (joins 3); hence (*a*) across the Ghōr to Petra; (*b*) along the Ghōr, past Me Ghaḍyān to ʿAqaba and Egypt (Sachsse, *ZDPV*, 1928, pp. 265 ff.).

Four other roads are also mentioned as probably ancient:

North–South: *A.* ʿAbda–Naqb es Sahal–Wādi Romān–Bīr el ʿEded–Wādi Jerāfi–ʿAraba.

East–West: *B.* Wādi Lussān–Bīr el ʿEded–Wādi Jerāfi–ʿAraba. *C.* Wādi el ʿOqfi–Naqb eḏ Ḏil–Me Ghaḍyān. *D.* ʿAbda–Wādi Marra–Wādi Fiqra–ʿAin Ḥoṣeib.

The pre-Roman and Byzantine caravan roads in the Negeb are discussed by Musil, *Edom.*, II, 1, p. 23 f.; Hartmann, *ZDPV*, 1913, p. 108; Canaan, *ZDPV*, 1928, pp. 102 ff.; and Canaan, *JPOS*, II, p. 138 f.

M. Avi-Yonah.

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Majdal Yāba 15
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EXCAVATIONS IN PALESTINE, 1934–5[1]

'Ain eṭ Ṭābigha

(Custodia di Terra Santa; directed by P. Bellarmino Bagatti, O.F.M.)

THE 'Grotto of the Beatitudes' was explored in May and December 1935; the clearance revealed the existence of a small church constructed above the grotto and the ruins of a construction, perhaps a monastery, on the south and west of the same.

The rock-cut and plastered grotto was found to be roughly rectangular in form, measuring 4·20 m. in length, 2·20 in width, and 3·50 m. in depth. The church has one nave with an atrium. Its total length, including the atrium, is 11·90 m., the width 4·40 m., the radius of the apse 1·57 m. It is partly cut in the rock and partly built of small unsquared blocks of basalt plastered over. A number of illegible graffiti, including crosses, are visible on the inner surfaces.

The apse is paved with cement, the atrium and nave with mosaics. The pavement of the nave is on two levels. The mosaics next to the apse are finer (110 tesserae in 10 cm.^{2}) and have a border of intersecting circles and a field of scales. The section adjoining it on the west is less fine in execution (80 tesserae in 10 cm.^{2}); it has a border of interlacing semicircles and rhombs and a field of circles and rhombs filled with linear ornaments.

In the north wall of the church an opening leads to a square rock-cut sacristy (3·20 m.^{2}) with a cupboard in its eastern wall. Subsidiary buildings on the south and west of the church include the remains of a courtyard built out on the slope, a cistern or store and perhaps a staircase leading up to the church.

The small finds include a piece of marble from the altar table with a good moulding; two marble fragments of a balustrade with moulding on both sides; fragments of glass lamps and numerous potsherds. The original building seems to belong to the sixth century, with a second building period in the seventh. There are traces of an occupation in the Early Arabic period.

'Anāta and Rās el Kharrūbe

(American School of Oriental Research, Jerusalem; directed by A. Bergman and E. P. Blair.)

IN January 1936 soundings were carried out at 'Anāta and Rās el Kharrūbe. At 'Anāta the five soundings made on the slopes and the top of the hill revealed pottery ranging from Arabic to Hellenistic (perhaps Persian) times,

[1] Continued from Vol. IV, pp. 194–210.

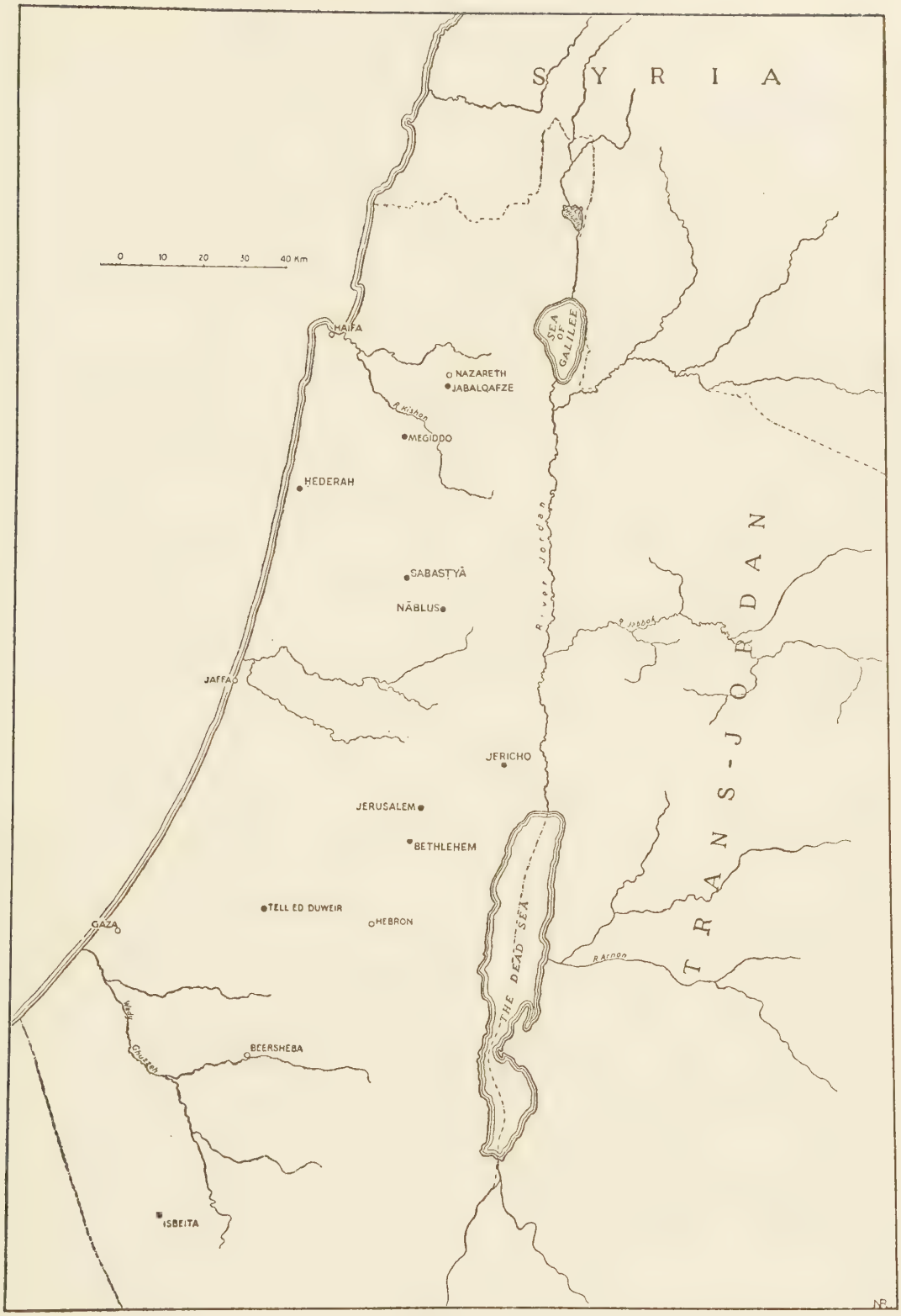
SYRIA
0 10 20 30 40 Km
HAIFA
NAZARETH
JABALQAFZE
R. Kishon
MEGIDDO
HEDERAH
SEA OF GALILEE
River Jordan
SABASṬYĀ
NĀBLUS
R. Jabbok
TRANS-JORDAN
JAFFA
JERICHO
JERUSALEM
BETHLEHEM
TELL ED DUWEIR
HEBRON
GAZA
THE DEAD SEA
R. Arnon
Wady Ghuzzeh
BEERSHEBA
ISBEITA
NB.

FIG. 1

every period between these limits being represented. One piece of pottery only approached Early Iron II, and may be dated to about 600 B.C. There was little depth of debris on the top of the hill; bedrock was almost everywhere apparent. In the last sounding a Hellenistic tomb was discovered of the *kokim* type, the loculi, however, being unfinished. It had been used, apparently, in Roman times as a store room, and in Byzantine and Early Arabic, as a cistern. The absence of pre-exilic pottery proves that the site was unoccupied then, and, therefore, can no longer be considered the site of pre-exilic Anathoth.

At Rās el Kharrūbe five pits were sunk. One proved to be a two-story cistern (a ceiling made of rough stones covered the lower one). On the northern side of the hill, remains of a wall were found. In the other three holes bedrock was reached between 50 and 80 cm. The pottery found warrants the conclusion that there was a continuous and uninterrupted occupation of the hill through Early Iron II, III, Hellenistic, and Byzantine times. However, no EI. I pottery was found and the scarcity of pottery of other ages excludes the possibility of a large city having existed there. For a detailed report see *Bulletin of the American Schools of Oriental Research*, *No.* 62. The problem of the identification is dealt with in the *Bulletin of the Jewish Palestine Exploration Society*, Vol. IV, No. 1.

Balāṭa

(Deutsches Evangelisches Institut für Altertumswissenschaft des Hl. Landes; directed by Professor D. Dr. Sellin and Dr. Steckeweh.)

THE expedition worked from September to November 1934 on a plot of land 50 × 40 m. wide adjoining the acropolis excavated previously on the east. The two topmost strata uncovered both belonged to the Iron Age, the upper being Hellenistic and the lower Persian. The houses were small, closely crowded together, and contained many pottery and iron objects, Rhodian jar-handles, &c. In the northern part of the excavation, just south of the town wall, a large house of the Middle Bronze Age was found immediately below the surface. In this house the excavators found a number of large amphorae, two stone filters, a small vase of the so-called 'Tell el Yehudiyye' pottery, the fragment of a small plaquette with a pictorial representation surrounded by a hieroglyphic inscription.[1]

[1] From *Palästina-Jahrbuch*, 1935, pp. 5 f., by kind permission of the Institute.

Bethlehem

(Wellcome Archaeological Research Expedition to the Near East, Geological Section; field-director Miss E. W. Gardner.)

While digging for water in 1934 in a garden in the highest part of Bethlehem bones of elephant were found at a depth of 15 m.

The site is now being systematically investigated both geologically and palaeontologically.

The work this season has revealed a series of clays and gravels plunging steeply eastward under a white 'narified' chalky rock. The gravels consist of large and small chert boulders with some limestone; the constituents are mostly much battered and worn.

Bones have been found from 6 m. in the area of the original pit, and from 3 m. in an extension of this area eastward.

In both cases they are confined to the gravel beds, and the frequent proximity of large chert boulders together with their friable condition makes their extraction a slow and difficult matter. Miss D. M. A. Bate of the British Museum (Natural History) has, however, successfully collected several good teeth and two incomplete tusks of an extinct elephant as well as other material.

As neither the base nor the limits of the deposit have yet been determined it is too early to indulge in theories as to its origin.

Water must, however, have been the principal agent in its formation; its present position is therefore of great interest and significance in relation to the past geography of Palestine.

Further examination will be carried out next spring.

Ḥederah

(Hebrew University, Jerusalem; directed by Dr. E. L. Sukenik.)

In the course of quarry operations near Ḥederah colony remains of clay ossuaries were found and a clearance of the site was hereupon undertaken by the Hebrew University. A stratum of sandstone was first cleared in front of the site; in this stratum remains of ossuaries and crumbling bones were found. Upon removing the next stratum of sand, ossuaries were found *in situ*, though in a very precarious condition. Most of the clay had not been baked properly and the ossuaries crumbled upon touch. They had therefore to be recorded before the excavation could continue. Some of them had the form of square

boxes open from above; within there were fragments of pottery covering the bones. A small jug with perforated handles was found near one of the ossuaries of this type. Another type had a vaulted roof with two protuberances rising above it on the short sides, with an opening in one of the short sides. Some of the fragments of this type had decorations painted in red, bands, &c. One of the ossuaries, better preserved than the rest, could be restored almost completely and was seen to have the form of a house with windows. Round it a number of pots were found resembling in their shape the stone vessels found at Teleilāt el Ghassūl. This pottery was of two types: some pots had two openings in the stem and others three; besides these were found: small thin-sided bowls, a fragment of a plaquette in the form of a human face, some handles, a fragment of an open square object, and the upper part of a jar. No stone or metal objects were found.

Isbeiṭa

(Colt Expedition, British School of Archaeology in Jerusalem; directed by H. Dunscombe Colt.)

This past season, the second, the clearance of insula I was completed. The whole insula consists of a more or less related series of rooms and courtyards immediately to the south of the North Church. From the arrangement it would appear that originally a small monastery existed on the spot but that in the course of years it expanded and absorbed several separate houses, connecting doorways then being made through existing walls. The remains of the monastery now occupy the entire insula with the exception of one house consisting of a courtyard surrounded on three sides by rooms. In this latter house three Greek ostraca were found, receipts for taxes.

The two reservoirs in the centre of the town were thoroughly examined for constructional details. Hollowed out of the rock they were lined with cement which contained great quantities of small stone chips, then finished on top with a coating of fine cement. They must have been frequently cleaned out, as the small finds were meagre.

To the east of the reservoirs the insula containing the most southerly of the churches was fully excavated. This is mostly occupied by the church and its appurtenances, but in one corner is a large house which seems to have had no connexion with the church. It consists of a series of rooms round an open court and at one corner possessed a tower of three stories. The church was altered and reconstructed several times and consequently the ground plan is somewhat confused, especially the part around the narthex. Owing to its

position beside the reservoir it lacks an atrium. No date of original building has been found, but in appearance it seems older than the North Church. A date in the first quarter of the fifth century appears on a decorated lintel, and that it was still in use as late as A.D. 640 is certain from an inscription stating that the present floor was laid in that year. North of the narthex and connected to it by an ante-room is a baptistery containing a larger cruciform font set in an apse.

Adjoining the baptistery on the north are the remains of a small mosque. From this came several stone blocks carved with Cufic inscriptions which may be as early as the ninth century.

A short distance to the south-east of the town a small bath was cleared. In one room were two circular plunge baths, and at a slightly higher level a large room with small cubicles opening off three sides. No remains of any method of heating were found.

The pottery remains were again most fragmentary, but the beginnings of a corpus have been formed which should increase considerably with further excavation. The result of finding a large quantity of Nabatean and terra sigillata sherds proves it is now certain that Isbeiṭa was occupied as early as the first century A.D. Other indications point to its having been continuously occupied until the fourteenth century A.D.

It is proposed to continue the excavations for several more seasons.

Jebel Qafze

(Institut de Paléontologie Humaine, Paris; directed by R. Neuville, assisted by M. Stekelis.)

THE objective of the 1935 campaign was to continue the clearance of the human bones discovered in level L, the lowest of the Levalloisian levels, in 1934.

The fragmentary skeleton of *Man* 3 and scattered bones of *Man* 6 were cleared. Close against the latter bones another skull, quite complete, *Man* 7, was discovered. To judge from a preliminary examination it seems to belong to the same type as *Man* 6; it is characterized by a fairly well marked supra-orbital torus, extremely pronounced prognathism, and a very powerful mandible, recalling that of the male skeleton of La Ferrassie.

Jericho

(Sir Charles Marston Expedition; directed by Professor John Garstang, Institute of Archaeology, University of Liverpool.)

THE objective of the fifth season at this site was the examination of the levels below those (chiefly of M.B. II) already explored. For this purpose an

area was selected in the north-east corner of the brick-walled city, involving mainly square E. 7 in the main plan of the site (Liverpool *Annals*, XIX, Pl. IX). The strata sloped down slightly eastward, and in the following summary the depths are averaged.

Undisturbed deposits began to be found at our metre level 12·50 (zero being on the masonry of the pool fed by Elisha's fountain); and these involved some of the original and secondary floors of houses abutting on the main city wall down to our 10·50 m. level. The contiguous buildings cleared by Watzinger (*Jericho*, Taf. II) belong also to this phase. The culture was that of our Tomb A (*Annals*, XIX, Pls. II–VIII and XXVII–XXVIII) and is characteristic of the corresponding levels at Beisān and at Megiddo, and is found at Rās el 'Ain, Gezer, and Tell ed Duweir. The precedent culture down to our 8·50 m. level, though locally the forerunner of the above, is rather different from that of the corresponding strata at Beisān and Megiddo. Rounded buildings characterized the earliest architecture of this period. In the lack of any agreed system of terminology relating to the Early Bronze Age, I propose to call these two phases, locally at any rate, J(ericho).E.B. (upper) and J.E.B. (lower) respectively. Further subdivision would be culturally admissible; but the building of the city wall, which separates these two phases, evidently forms a local landmark.

Below this, from approximately our 8·50 level down to 7·00 m., a different culture was represented by the pottery, though the flint industry remained typically Cananean. Some tombs helped to furnish further materials of this period, which we call tentatively Chalcolithic, chiefly because some of its distinctive features are represented at Ghassūl. Fragments of copper in natural chemical combinations showed no trace of alloy or human handicraft.

At our 7 metre level the flint industry and pottery styles changed radically; the former became more resemblant to M. Neuville's Tahunian II, and the latter comprised a number of specimens recalling the fabrics of Thessaly, particularly those of the second Neolithic phase. Between the 7 m. level and 6·50 m. were found two groups of statuary in clay; and at 6·50 m. plastered and burnished neolithic floors began to make their appearance. Pottery ceased, though not uniformly, at about the 5 m. level.

At level 4·40 was cleared the uppermost of a series of intact house floors of smoothed plaster with post holes, and remains of walls to correspond, all painted with splodges of deep red and burnished. Burnishing stones were found showing signs of long continued use. Seven such superimposed floors were found, the lowest at level 1·20. The flint industry represented between these floors was homogeneous; and I propose to call these two phases of culture

tentatively Jericho Neolithic I (without pottery) and Jericho Neolithic II (with pottery).

Lastly, from level +1·00 m. to −1·50 the character of the culture changed, and the flint industry in particular became microlithic. Miss Crowfoot reports that this may represent either a Tahunian I or a Mesolithic culture. In this stratum could be discerned three layers of occupation, without any made house floors. At the bottom, nearly at local water level, was a bed of marly earth.

Schedule of Early Bronze Age and Earlier Strata at Jericho:

Superficial	about 1·50 m. thick	M.B. I and E.B. III
M. 12·50–10·50	„ 2·00 m. „	J. E.B. (upper)
M. 10·50–8·50	„ 2·00 m. „	J. E.B. (lower)
M. 8·50–7·00	„ 1·50 m. „	J. Chalcolithic
M. 7·00–5·00	„ 2·00 m. „	J. Neolithic II
M. 5·00–1·00	„ 4·00 m. „	J. Neolithic I
M. 1·00 to −1·50	„ 2·50 m. „	? Mesolithic

Jerusalem, Kidron Valley

(Hebrew University, Jerusalem; directed by Dr. E. L. Sukenik.)

The Hebrew University has undertaken a systematic survey of the necropolis in the Kidron Valley. Among the first finds was a tomb-cave in the eastern slope of the Wādi Salʿa opposite the Kh. Beit Sāḥūr. This tomb cave had a forecourt (7 by 5·53 m.) surrounded by a rock-cut wall. From the forecourt opens an antechamber (2·65 × 1·70 m.). The door of the tomb proper was found blocked by a big stone hewn so as to fit a set back in the wall of the tomb; the interstices between this stone and the walls of the tomb were filled with smaller stones. The tomb-chamber (4·50 × 3·88 m.) had three *kokim* on its western side, four on the south, and two on the east. There was space for two more *kokim* on the east and evidence of the preparation of a passage to a second chamber never begun. All the *kokim* were blocked up with stone plates and one was closed by a thin stone wall plastered over. Only the *kokim* on the west had been used for burials. Five ossuaries were found in all, two of which were decorated with rosettes and one inscribed 'Judah son of Jonathan, son of Ithra' (cf. 2 Sam. 17, 25). Over the third *kok* in the south wall a four-line inscription was found. The space for the inscription had been prepared by plastering the wall over; a rectangular frame was then scratched in. The first three letters were also incised, but the rest was painted in red. The inscription is nearly complete and reads: 'This *kok* is (or, was) made for

the bones of our fathers. It is two ells long. Not to be opened upon them.' The tomb is dated to the first century A.D., and as it was left incomplete, it may be assigned to the last decades before the destruction of Jerusalem by Titus.

A second tomb-cave of the same character was found near the Beduin cemetery, north of Kh. Beit Sāḥūr el 'Atīqa. The cave consisted of one rock-cut room with walls partly strengthened by ashlar masonry. The finds included several fragments of ossuaries, one inscribed 'Apphias the daughter of Athenagoras' in Greek and Hebrew, another 'Hania the son of Alexa' in Hebrew; two other fragments contained the word 'Ostophagos', a rare Greek designation of ossuaries.

Megiddo

(Oriental Institute, University of Chicago; directed by R. S. Lamon.)

The preparation of the publication of the upper five strata on the mound has been the chief concern of the expedition this year. A few clearances were carried out in the region of the main city gate (Solomonic), and the existence of a double outer gate and a third set of piers in the main gate was established. Excavations will be resumed next autumn.

Publications: Herbert G. May, with a chapter by Robert M. Engberg, *Material Remains of the Megiddo Cult* (*OIP*, Vol. XXVI, University of Chicago Press); Robert S. Lamon, *The Megiddo Water System* (*ibid.*, Vol. XXXII).

Sabaṣṭya

(British School of Archaeology in Jerusalem, with the support of the British Academy and the Palestine Exploration Fund; directed by J. W. Crowfoot.)

Work in 1935 has been confined to two areas: (*a*) The site of the round tower at the north-east corner of the summit with the ground immediately south of it. (*b*) An area about 100 m. farther west, on the northern edge of the summit. We hoped to find evidence about the date of the tower, its relation to the other defences of the city, and the mutual relations of other early walls on this side of the hill, in particular the casemate wall and an inner wall which runs 6 m. south of it. We have succeeded in finding the eastern limit of the inner city which was previously unknown, the line of the wall on which the tower was built, and the approximate date of the tower.

The casemate wall, which is 10 m. broad, runs parallel to the inner wall as far as a line in area (*a*) due south of the tower. Both walls ended here exactly in line with a bend in two corresponding walls which were found on the south

side of the hill in 1932. The casemate wall was found on the west side by Reisner years ago, so all four sides of the area which it enclosed are now known. This area measures over 200 m. from east to west and about 100 m. from north to south, and it includes the whole summit, i.e. all the ground now lying above the 430 m. contour line. It seems much too large an area to have been solely occupied by the palaces of the kings of Israel.

The casemate wall was built of large stones about 1 m. long, well laid on the outer face but much less closely on the inner face and in the transverse walls. The stratification in area (*b*) showed that it was later than the inner wall, which was built of lighter materials but more finely dressed and jointed; the casemate wall also continued longer in being. If the inner wall belongs to the ninth century B.C., the casemate wall may belong to the eighth.

On a lower terrace between contour lines 410 and 430 there was an outer, but probably not the outermost, line of defence. Under, and on both sides of, the round tower remains of a massive wall were found: on the west side eleven courses are still in position. In style it appears to be like the casemate wall, but it contains stones of even larger dimensions. This wall is in line with a scarp found in 1932 under the substructures of the Augusteum forecourt 130 m. to the west, and the line was picked up again in the form of an 'absent' wall in a trench at the north end of area (*b*). This wall may have belonged originally to the same system as the wall on Reisner's 'lower terrace' and the wall discovered by us near the threshing floor, and this part of the system at least lasted long enough to be incorporated into a later scheme represented by the round tower.

The date of the latter was discovered from finds made in a shaft sunk in the north-east quadrant of the tower against its inner face. The debris of this shaft was mostly dark, but against each course in the tower a tell-tale line of white chips, left when the stones were laid in position, divided the filling into a series of zones. The filling was evidently the rising platform of the builders and had not been disturbed since the tower was finished: otherwise the white lines would have been broken. In almost every zone down to the very bottom there were one or two sherds of Greek fabric mixed with a number of earlier ones. The latest of these sherds, which may be assigned to the beginning of the Hellenistic age, gives the earliest date for the construction of the tower, which cannot therefore be much before the end of the fourth century. It may perhaps be the work of Perdiccas, who is said by Eusebius and Jerome to have rebuilt Samaria. Two similar towers found by Reisner on the south-west corner of the hill and assigned by him tentatively to Jeroboam II must belong to the same period.

et Tell

(Expedition of Baron Edmond de Rothschild; directed by Mme. Y. Krause-Marquet.)

THE excavators found three superimposed sanctuaries close to the town wall near the acropolis. The latest sanctuary had three rooms. Its largest room had a pavement of beaten mud and stone benches running round it. A carbonized wooden pillar was found in this room, flanked by a pair of incense stands. The pavement and the benches were full of pottery vessels which once contained offerings. A receptacle for animal bones and ashes was built into the west end of the south wall. Near the bones were found sacrificial ivory and bone handles. The second room had at its east side a stone table with small cups; on the west it had three refuse bins for the remains of the sacrifices. The third was a small room built in the south-west corner of the second. It contained an altar made of rubble plastered over. On the altar a complete red-burnished cup was found in a circle of five stones. Many religious objects were found besides the altar, including red-burnished pottery and alabaster of Egyptian origin (second and third dynasties).

The second (intermediate) sanctuary had one big room with a pavement also of beaten mud. Cult objects differing in type from those in the first sanctuary (and containing some altogether new types) were found on its floor.

The third (earliest) building had in its centre a square table (a primitive altar?) made from flat stones and bricks. The building belongs at the latest to EB I (i.e. *c.* 3000 B.C.); the others cover a period of one thousand years.

On the top of the tell, an EB palace was found, centring on a square hall. Inside the hall four square bases of cut stone, set in line at regular intervals, seem to have supported a wooden roof. One such pillar was found *in situ*. The walls of the hall were built of flat stones set in courses resembling brickwork. The walls were plastered on the inside. The pavement was also of beaten mud. The hall was surrounded by a curved corridor on the north, west, and south sides; on the east it opened into a court, which also connected with the corridor. The roof of the corridor was supported on wooden pillars, the stone bases of which were found against its inner wall. This palace was destroyed by a general conflagration *c.* 2000 B.C.

Another three-roomed house of a similar character was cleared south-east of the palace near the city walls.

In the southern part of the tell three walls were found. The earliest (and innermost) was 6 m. wide. The excavators also found an early (postern?) gate, 1 m. wide, which seems originally to have had a vaulted entrance. West of the gate was a semicircular tower.

The houses found near the walls belong to the same EB period as the sanctuaries and the palace. The settlement at et Tell begins in the third millenium B.C. and was destroyed at the end of this period (*c.* 2000 B.C.) after having suffered three intermediate conflagrations, as is witnessed by three layers of ashes separating the levels.

After an interval of eight hundred years (*c.* 2000–1200 B.C., i.e. the MB and LB periods) a smaller Iron Age town was erected on the ruins of the EB town.

Tell ed Duweir

(Wellcome Archaeological Research Expedition to the Near East; directed by J. L. Starkey.)

EXCAVATIONS were continued for the third season, from November 1934 to April 1935. On the north-west suburb the examination of an upper terrace of the western ridge was completed, and a large group of Early Copper Age pottery was found, associated with a later burial in a typical cave dwelling. Two finely burnished pots with wavy ledge-handles, and the fragments of a combed jar, 32 inches high, with pot mark, were valuable additions to the early pottery series from Duweir.

Dr. C. H. Desch of the National Physical Laboratory, London, has reported on the analysis of metal weapons dated to this period. He finds that they are all pure copper, and only faint traces of nickel, arsenic, and sulphur have been detected. He suggests that this copper was smelted down from ores of the malachite class, which, as is now known, were available in the region of ʿAqaba and the Wādi ʿAraba.

The lower levels of the XVIIIth–XIXth Dynasty temple below the north-west corner of the mound were investigated in May. When the plastered floor and the free-standing benches found last season were removed, an identical lay-out was discovered some 3 feet below; the only difference was that the benches were here constructed of stone, finished with a coating of mud. Set in the floor were four column bases, directly under the later ones, and there was also a hearth similar to the one in front of the square mud altar above.

Having established the floor level of the earlier sanctuary, the brick incense altar and platform of the shrine behind were next removed. The former was probably the last addition, as the original plaster, skirting the shrine, was preserved behind the attached brick altar.

After the platform of the shrine had been demolished a narrow stone bench

was discovered below it against the wall. There was no indication of a contemporary altar, possibly a portable one was used between the hearth and this bench. The presence of wooden furniture seems to offer the best explanation for the use of ivory inlay and gilded nails found in the temple.

Another mask for inlay has been recovered, it appears to be the local replacement in bone of an earlier imported ivory piece, and bears a marked, though grotesque, resemblance to the burnt ivory head found in the shrine last year. A large green serpentine vase, found on a bench against the west wall of the temple, is an additional proof of the importation of northern goods.

The protruding walls of yet an earlier complex are visible beneath this second floor, and will be examined next season.

In preparation for work on the city levels, the saddle area adjoining the camp-house has been cleared, to provide dumping ground for the debris from the south-west quarter.

The XVIIIth Dynasty tombs here had been cut down by quarrying during the early Judean kingdom, when stone was needed for the buildings and fortifications of Duweir.

It was from one of these wrecked graves that fragments of a small pottery bowl were recovered, bearing outside a short inscription in white, written in similar characters to those on the Duweir ewer. This type of bowl is found in hundreds throughout the XVIIIth–XIXth Dynasty temple area, and the occurrence of writing on a worthless object suggests a wide use of this alphabetic script in South Palestine at that time.

Only one chamber tomb of Jewish date was found in the saddle region, it was undisturbed and contained a three-pronged iron fork, a bone calendar(?) with three rows of ten holes each, and two bone seals, besides pottery.

The erection of a steel discharge chute at the corner of the mound, to serve the north-west dump, has facilitated the removal of the Persian residency, and the underlying platform of the Jewish Palace-Fort is now exposed for examination.

Another building of Persian date was excavated to the north-east of the Residency. It conforms to the same rough style of construction and plan, but is oriented east and west; an inner room approached by three steps suggests a sanctuary. In the centre of the doorway is a drain, and possibly a libation altar stood here. Among the few objects were a bronze lamp and a small limestone altar. It seems likely that the building was dedicated to a solar cult.

South of this building the clearance of a horseshoe-shaped depression has begun; a pit now 45 feet deep has been dug through water-laid deposits con-

taining Attic sherds to bedrock, and the square corner of a rock cutting has been exposed, possibly similar to the shaft found at Megiddo.

A new attack has been launched on the roadway and gates to the city. Below the base of a Persian tower adjoining the outer gate was a guardroom open to the north, its plastered floor merging into the road surface. Above this floor, sealing off the mass of fallen stone, was a layer of charcoal and ash. From it, sixteen of the eighteen ostraca were recovered, now known as 'The Lachish Letters'.

Professor Harry Torczyner's researches show that the correspondence was addressed to 'my lord Ya'ush', probably captain of the guard, and concerned military and political activities, with special reference to one man, possibly the prophet Urijah. Five letters once formed part of the same water jar, showing that they came from a common source over a very limited period of time. The use of pottery fragments instead of papyrus for such messages may indicate a state of emergency.

The texts confirm this archaeological evidence. Letter III provides striking contact with Biblical record (Jeremiah 26, 20–3) and Letter IV may establish the identity of Tell Duweir with Lachish.

As these letters were found in the ashes of the fires which destroyed the city, and as 'Nedebiah, grandson of the king' (i.e. Jehoiakim, see 1 Chronicles 3, 18) is referred to in Letter III, it is reasonable to assume that Lachish was destroyed by Nebuchadnezzar's forces in their first invasion of Judah, during the last year of Jahoiakim's reign 597 B.C., some nine years before Jerusalem fell in the reign of Zedekiah.

Tell Keisan

(Neilson Expedition to the Near East; preliminary sounding directed by A. Rowe with the assistance of Bulos Eff. el Araj and John Buxton.)

WITH a view to obtaining a section of the mound, a trench 6 × 6 m. wide was cut in the south-east slope from top to bottom. In order to remove as many intrusive objects as possible from the ends of the underlying levels the whole of the surface debris, to a depth of half a metre, was first of all cleared away. Then a start was made with unearthing the levels themselves, sixteen of which were discovered, ranging from the Early Hellenistic Era to Early Bronze II or before.

Level I. Early Hellenistic. Rubble floor with traces of plaster.

Level II. Persian–Early Hellenistic. Plaster floor.

Levels III and IV. Iron I. Floors indicated by base of masonry walls.

Level V. Iron I. Rubble floor.

Level VI. Iron I. Plaster floor with small broken sherds in it.

Level VII. Late Bronze–Iron I. Earth and lime floor.

Level VIII. Late Bronze–Iron II. Rubble floor.

Level IX. Late Bronze–Iron I. Floor indicated by rough stones at east of trench.

Level X. Late Bronze–Iron I. Floor indicated by base of broken pottery oven and of wall to its west.

Level XI. Late Bronze. This is really an occupation level above a wall, the wall extending actually to the floor of level XII.

Level XII. Late Bronze. Floor indicated by base of the wall referred to in the description of the last level.

Level XIII. Late Bronze (disturbed). Floor indicated by base of masonry wall.

Level XIV. Late Bronze and Middle Bronze II. Floor indicated by base of masonry wall.

Level XV. Middle Bronze II and I. This level is represented chiefly by a great stone fortification wall which doubtless encircles the whole of the tell. The masonry consists of large undressed stones, averaging 45 to 50 cm. each way; to secure a better bond these are not placed in horizontal courses. Owing to lack of time the base of the wall was not reached, but the structure was uncovered for a height of 5 m. or so. On the outer side the wall face is vertical, while on the inner side it has a steep batter.

Running from the top of the outer face of the wall to near the base of the tell is a well-preserved revetment of white plaster and rubble; this revetment is about 21 m. wide and varies in thickness from 2 m. to half a metre. It rests on earth debris containing pottery of the Pre-Hyksos (Middle Bronze I) era, about 1800 B.C., and is doubtless Hyksos (Middle Bronze II) in date.

About 80–100 cm. over the top of the revetment, and separated from it by a layer of earth, are the remains of a similar revetment, 70 cm. thick, probably also Hyksos in date, as the pottery in this particular upper earth layer, though partly disturbed, is mostly of Middle Bronze II. Assuming that the upper revetment ran up to the great fortification wall, its original width would have been 25 m. Both revetments have retaining walls built in them in places, doubtless for holding up the debris during construction.

The earliest level, provisionally called the XVIth, is represented by an Early Bronze wall of masonry below the lower revetment.

The pottery and other objects, some Egyptian, found in the trench, are of

great variety and certainly indicate that the tell is remarkably rich in antiquities of historical interest. Aegean and Cypriote objects were present among the finds.

Tell en Naṣbe

(Pacific School of Religion, Berkeley, California; directed by Professor W. F. Badé.)

During this fifth season of work at Tell en Naṣbe it has been possible to complete the excavation of the entire mound and of the great city wall. The suspected former existence of populous suburbs on the south and east slopes of the hill was confirmed by 20-metre wide trenches and soundings outside the wall. Huge piles of stones cover the insignificant shallow areas that remain unexcavated within the fortress. All doubt about the age of the great wall has been dispelled. It was built and completed as a unified project about 900 B.C., and thus marks the chronological transition from Early to Middle Iron. No part of it belongs to the Bronze Ages. The search for older substructures actually brought to light an Early Iron tomb partially destroyed by the builders in laying the foundations of the wall. Of the earlier inner city wall a long section was found to have been built over debris filled with Early Iron and Late Bronze potsherds. Thus the tentative earlier assumption that it, at least, was built during the Bronze Age is definitely disproved. A great mass of evidence goes to show that the outer wall was built by Asa, and that the task was accomplished by means of a *corvée* (1 Kings 15, 22).

The dyeing of wool was a major industry at Tell en Naṣbe, for five additional dye-plants were found with the vats still in place. Numerous public and private cisterns, together with uncommonly large and well preserved houses, yielded their contents of pottery and other objects for the interpretation of Hebrew life during the centuries from 900 to 600 B.C. Of only one of the cisterns did the use extend down into Hellenistic and Roman times. Among the major finds were fifty or more seals and seal impressions on jar handles. No less than twenty of the seal impressions represent the name Mizpah, sometimes simply written MZP, and more often MZPH, with the last two consonants forming a ligature. The former view that the latter group of seal impressions was to be read *massah* is no longer tenable. Considerable interest attaches to the discovery of three jar handles that bear seal impressions of Shebna. The latter name stands in the upper register and Shahor in the lower. Another interesting seal impression, too broken to be fully deciphered, appears to furnish the reading 'Mattaniah' in the lower register, while the upper begins with 'YH——'. Among the seventeen tombs discovered are some of great

interest. Two belong to the earlier phase of the Early Bronze Age, about 2800 B.C. Close to these tombs was found a small cave, without skeletal remains, but with numerous indications that it had served as a troglodyte dwelling. Among the objects found in it was a stone mortar with ledge handles.

Tiberias

(Hebrew University, Jerusalem; directed by Dr. E. L. Sukenik.)

In the course of a sounding in the ancient city of Tiberias the excavators uncovered about two-thirds of a round building whose inner diameter was 3·08 m. The excavation of the north-west part was impossible owing to heaps of spoil from a quarry close by. From the building itself only the lowest courses and the cyma were preserved. No stones belonging to the upper courses were found. From the profile of the cyma it seems clear that the construction belonged to the Roman period, and was not later than the first half of the second century A.D. It is difficult at present to give an opinion on the character of this monument of ancient Tiberias. Possibly it marked a crossway.

Evidence was found that the building was still in use in the Arab period. From the thick layer of ashes and the fragments of Arabic pottery found inside it may perhaps be concluded that it served as a potters' oven.

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Mr. Charles Lambert, Departmental Assistant since 1926, died on the 19th July, 1935. Mr. Lambert had made a special study of numismatics, and in 1933 was awarded the Prix de Numismatique from the Fondation Allier de Hauteroche by the Académie des Inscriptions et Belles Lettres, Institut de France. He contributed various articles to the *Quarterly* of the Department and to the *Quarterly Statement* of the Palestine Exploration Fund.

ADDENDUM

Vol. V, p. 90, note 1.

Professor Wace's fully documented record of the LH I–III pottery from the Kalkani cemetery at Mycenae, contained in 'Chamber Tombs at Mycenae' (*Archaeologia* LXXXII) has been frequently consulted.

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